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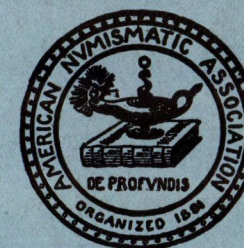
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No. 8

THE NUMISMATIST

**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

AUGUST 1934



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The Seated Figure As a Universal Type

By HOWARD H. KURTH.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

Most collectors probably observe that there has always been a peculiar conservatism in the design of coins. Some may accept this general similarity of type as a matter of course; others may ask the question why, only to be confronted by something of an enigma.

Of course, it must be granted that people have always been somewhat suspicious of too great a change, particularly when the change affects such a familiar institution as their currency, and that no doubt the designers of new coins have been obliged to take this popular tendency into consideration. But, even when we recognize this factor, it still seems remarkable that certain coin devices could have retained their identities through literally thousands of years. One must consider, too, the wide geographic and temporal gaps that have often separated peoples commercially and culturally. Yet we find that profile heads, eagles, ears of grain, wreaths and branches of various kinds, ships, etc., all recognized as ancient devices, are still characteristic of modern currency types.

There may be noted a similar sameness in many subjects—in other branches of art, mythology, and religion, for example. Yet nowhere is this significant peculiarity pictorially displayed with such convenience as it is in the representative coin types of the world. Here we have those symbols that represent the group desires of man, automatically separated as it were, if such a separation is at all possible, from the sometimes personal or minor fancies of individual artists.

Thus we see that the persistence of traditional forms in numismatic art distracts little from the fascination of coin collecting. Quite on the contrary, an attempt to trace the origin of the more common devices and a desire to analyze their lasting symbolism suggests to the collector a most interesting field of study. Consider, for example, a particularly universal design—a seated figure, the general type of which is found on the coins of all ages and of all parts of the world.

In writing a brief outline of this general seated type two difficulties are met with. In the first place, the field is so extensive that it is impossible to mention here more than several of the important subgroups nor to describe more than a few individual examples. Secondly, we are dealing with a vaguely limited subject that is strongly interrelated with others that often have equally important and sometimes identical themes. It is not always easy to entirely exclude, for instance, certain standing figures of similar significance.⁽¹⁾ In spite of these limitations an attempt will be made to suggest at least a certain perspective of approach to the problem. It is hoped that, by the very deficiencies of this fragmentary sketch, further study might be stimulated.

(1) A suggestion: With particular reference to the elemental characteristics pointed out in this paper, compare the standing figures on various ancient and modern coins with a number of representative seated types.

As a coin design, the seated figure is unquestionably of Greek origin. But then, for that matter, is not the invention of coinage itself ascribed to the Greeks? Certainly the use of the seated figure as a conventional motif in various other forms of art is universally widespread and antedates by many centuries the first coinage of money. A number of localities of ancient Greece issued coins at an early date, quite often dedicated to the figure of some one of the gods in seated profile.

Among these, the well known silver coins of Alexander the Great (336-323 B. C.) bore the figure of Zeus, seated to the left, holding an eagle in his outstretched right hand and supporting his backward-raised left arm with a staff.

It is rather easy to assume that the figure in this case may have been either immediately or indirectly inspired by Phidias' masterpiece, the colossal statue of Zeus at Olympia. Do we not find a Zeus in similar attitude on what might almost be called an Olympian issue, the coins of Elis? However, it would not do to overemphasize this assumption. Coin types of this period often prove to be so indifferently influenced by the great contemporary works of sculpture that when we do find somewhat identical themes in these two branches of art it may indicate merely that the die sinker and the sculpture have drawn from the same general source of inspiration, a source that may even lie deeply inherent in the racial mythology of all peoples. In fact, it is only when we come to the coins of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, over four centuries later, that we find examples of the figure which are recognized by some authorities as being, in a sense, copies after Phidias.

Though the coins of Alexander were by no means the first to bear the seated figure, it must be conceded that they seem to have had a considerable influence on the subsequent history of the type, an influence that seems to have been at least partly due to their extensive coinage and wide circulation. The Macedonian's coins spread with his armies to the easternmost parts of the known world. They circulated naturally throughout the whole of the Mediterranean region and, following the routes of other large issues, they found their way to some extent even into the barbarous regions of central Europe. For a time some progress was made toward satisfying the need for a currency that would be universally recognized and accepted. It is no great wonder that for many years after Alexander's death coins of the same type continued to be struck, some imitations bearing not only the figure of Zeus and the head of Herakles but Alexander's name as well.

In some of the kingdoms, following the breakup of the empire, the artistic style of the seated figure declined more or less rapidly. Thus the figure of Arsaces (?), the bowman-founder of Parthia, [a type related to the kneeling archer on the old Persian darics and to the Selucid seated Apollo]⁽²⁾ degenerated to such extent that finally only the bow itself retained some slight resemblance to its original form. However, in some of the countries more closely in contact with Hellenistic culture the figure was for a time quite faithfully executed. Thus we find a tetradrachm of Antiochus IV Epiphanes, King of Syria (175-164 B. C.), still bearing an Olympian Zeus of relatively pure style. The Ptolemies in Egypt retained the general aspect of the Heraklean head on the obverse of their coins, and finally evolved from it a true portrait type, but on the reverse side they seem to have abandoned the person of Zeus in favor of his succeeding attribute, the eagle.

The figures so far referred to are representative of an important group, within our general type, a group which, for lack of a more adequate term, we shall designate as archaic. It will be noted that these examples are predominantly masculine in character. This is the case not only superficially but also with reference to their accompanying masculine symbols. Feminine elements of a symbolic nature are in these instances conspicuously lacking or, perhaps we should say, extremely latent or incidental. Most of the figures belonging to this group, whether they bear the popular appellation of a god or that of an ancient hero or king, seem to allude fundamentally to the worship or respect for the paternal founder of the race or

(2) In this case an analytical relation and not necessarily an historical one is referred to. Similarly it is not wholly improbable that such widely separated folk-tales as those woven about Cupid, Ashur, William Tell, Robin Hood, etc. depend to some extent upon the hidden significance of the bow and arrow for their universal appeal to the imagination.

nation, an element that is essential to many religious beliefs, is common to all peoples, and may hark back prehistorically to the universal fear of "the old man of the tribe."

It could not, of course, have been this fear that was desired to be strengthened by artistic means, but rather the dream that such a superman might still continue to exist, to watch over his chosen people, to take an active interest in their affairs, and to wreak vengeance against their enemies. However, intermingled with this wish was a less obvious though possibly a more important and a more contributory one, a wish still commonly found disguised in ambitious dreams, that of the individual unconsciously identifying himself with this "being" in a desire for similar respect or as an expression of a primitive and perhaps inhibited will for Dionysian power.

We come now, though, to a further development of our general type, a development that brings forth additional permanent characteristics that tell a more complete story of the life-force of the race. We shall notice the retention of the masculine symbols already mentioned and the emergence of certain feminine symbols to balance these. The staff or spear will from now on be usually accompanied by a shield or by some analytic equivalent of the shield. The phallic symbol of the outstretched arm bearing some object of fertility such as a flower or branch of leaves continues to remain a dominant feature. This "new" dyadic figure is usually, though not invariably, in the external form of a goddess, often the protecting goddess of the particular city or country. An example of this development in its early transitional stages may be illustrated by the figure of Pallas Nikephoros, on the Thracian coins of Lysimachus (323-281 B. C.).

It remained, however, for the Romans to put this seated figure to such a multitudinous variety of uses with such utter abandon that the tradition was firmly established of using the figure as a sort of omnibus coin design, to serve any conscious purpose that presented itself. The reverses of the Roman imperial coins are particularly rich in examples of this practice. Minor deities, genii, and virtues, by the dozen, often intending to allude to the qualities, conquests, and accomplishments of the emperor and his administration, were represented in turn by the same seated figure. A rather convenient though often ironic form of propaganda this was. The Roman officials were not satisfied to have prosperity hidden around some proverbial corner; Fortuna, cornucopia and all, had to be depicted on the very coin of the realm. *Justitia*, too, or *Moneta* with her scales and measuring rod, was displayed without a blush on base denarii of washed bronze. That such literal or intended interpretation could ever have been taken very seriously is questionable. However, the figure itself, whether its more subtle nature was subconsciously sensed or not, must have added in all cases a certain familiar dignity to the coinage.

Beginning with the advent of Christianity our general type began gradually to degenerate into practically complete disuse. We find coin reverses now occupied by erect haloed figures and full facing half figures of Christ, the Virgin, or one of the saints, or often simply by the cross itself. The seated profile type, as we know it, was entirely alien to the Byzantine coinage and to its imitations. This disuse seems to have continued even after the decline of Byzantine art in the West. We find, of course, in many places, conventionalized seated figures of scepter-bearing rulers, but these are seldom found in profile. Nor is this surprising when we consider that even a simple profile head, except in crude childish form, was often completely beyond the faculties of the medieval die cutter.

The renaissance of our type probably first began to occur, as one would expect, in Italy, where by the opening of the sixteenth century we find certain cities issuing coins bearing figures that gradually assumed something of the old spirit. A grosso of Alfonso I, Duke of Ferrara (1502-34), bears a somewhat "archaic" figure—a seated warrior in plumed helmet, bearing an outstretched garland (?) and facing a snake-entwined tree stump to the left.⁽³⁾ These Italian examples, however, seem mere temporary or localized revivals when one considers the wide and permanent influence of the British copper coinage with its seated *Britannia* types.

Among those Roman coins that were issued to advertise the subjection of one or another of the various colonies were several dedicated to Britan-

(3) See W. C. Hazlitt, "The Coin Collector," Plate VII, 73.

nia. A second bronze of Antoninus Pius (138-161 A. D.) bore on the reverse a figure of Britannia, facing to the left, seated in a semi-reclined position on a pile of rock, and holding what appears to be a leaved branch in her upraised hand. These issues have naturally attracted the interest of British collectors, particularly since some historic relationship is supposed to exist between these and the modern series of Britannia types. That such a relationship must indeed exist is, at first comparison, obvious enough to remain quite unquestionable. Yet when we consider the universality of the attitudes and of the symbolism involved we begin to suspect that the modern types may not necessarily be entirely imitative of the Roman.

A Britannia, seated to the left upon a globe, a branch of leaves in her upraised right hand, and a spear and shield at her left, appeared on the first true issue of copper farthings and halfpennies (1672).

With probable reference to one of the several patterns that preceded this regular issue, Samuel Pepys wrote in his diary, February 25th, 1667: "At my goldsmith's did observe the King's new medal, where, in little, there is Mrs. Stewart's face as well done as ever I saw anything in my whole life, I think; and a pretty thing it is, that he should choose her face to represent Britannia by." Whether the Duchess of Richmond really sat as a model, or whether Pepys was merely accepting a current story, is of little concern here. We can, however, be certain, by examining actual specimens, that only with the help of considerable imagination could those diminutive features have been recognized as the portrait of anyone.

Since the days of Charles II many variations have been made in the figure of Britannia. In all cases however the general effect has been preserved. It may be interesting to note more closely a few of these minor changes.

On the farthing of Anne (1714), the left hand was raised to the top of the spear, while the right arm was lowered to a more horizontal position—an attitude reminiscent of that first mentioned here in describing the Macedonian Zeus.

On the "Soho" coppers⁽⁴⁾ (1797-1807) of George III, Britannia was depicted as seated on a wave-lapped shore, a ship in the offing. A trident was substituted for the simple spear, and a plainer oval shield for the more ornate one.

On the first type of George IV (1821), the figure was for the first time turned to the right. The trident however was ingeniously allowed to remain in its old location to support the outstretched arm. At the same time the olive branch was retained by shifting it to the other hand, alongside the shield. A plumed helmet on the head of Britannia and a crouching lion peeping out from behind her feet were further innovations.

On the second type of George IV (1826), a more roundish shield was used. The crouching lion and the olive branch were dispensed with. The symbolism of the branch, however, was continued for a while with the rose, shamrock, and thistle in the exergue.⁽⁵⁾

On the first coinage in bronze of Victoria (1860), a lighthouse and ship were added on the horizon, possibly a minor repetition of the dual balance already expressed in the spear and shield. On the second bronze reverse type (1895), the one still in use, the ship and lighthouse were omitted. Both the shield and trident however were brought into greater prominence, the shield being elongated and the trident shifted to a more emphatic position.

On certain coppers struck for Ireland the figure of Hibernia appeared with a harp substituted for the Britannic shield. On these pieces the spear or staff of power remained lacking—a significant omission when one considers the historic attitude of the English toward troublesome Ireland.

With a few exceptions, such as on certain issues for the Ionian Islands, the seated figures of Britannia seem not to have been used directly on the imperial coinage struck for official use in the colonies.⁽⁶⁾ The influence

(4) Those struck under contract by Mathew Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham, and mintmarked, "Soho."

(5) On a pattern halfpenny of Queen Anne, the rose and thistle actually replaced the olive branch in the hand of Britannia. See George C. Brooke, "English Coins," Plate LXII, 1.

(6) A standing Britannia very similar to the present British seated type was used on the Hong Kong dollar (1895—).

of these types on the currencies of colonial countries was felt rather through direct and indirect imitation.

During the latter half of the eighteenth century humbug halfpennies of private origin seem to have been manufactured by the barrellfuls. Many of these bore a bust of the king and figure of Britannia almost identical to those on the regular issues. Usually, however, the inscriptions were altered in order to circumvent the counterfeiting laws. Numerous varieties of these turned up in the colonies and were known in New England as "bungtowns." Some of the coppers issued by authority of the colonies themselves were probably inspired by this practice and most certainly belong to the same group. Thus certain "cents" of Vermont and of Connecticut may perhaps be considered, in purpose and origin, to be examples of official bungtownism. Not only is the figure of "Independence and Liberty," on these issues, plainly that of Britannia under a different label, but the "head" on the obverse is, in many varieties, clearly recognizable as the laureated bust of George II in cuirass. Several private tokens also appeared that seem to have been suggested by the Hibernian coins or by the Wood's coppers originally struck for Ireland. The so called Voce Populi halfpenny (1760) and the North American token (1781) may be mentioned as examples.

During the past century, particularly in Canada, Ireland and Australia, many of the tradesmen's pennies and bank tokens, that either preceded or supplemented the regular minor coinage, bore seated figures representing Commerce or Fertility. These figures are usually to be found seated to the left on a bale of goods, with scales and cornucopia as attributes. A caduceus, sheaves of grain, and a ship on the distant horizon, are frequent accessories. Variations and combinations of these and other details are elaborate and profuse. The reverse of the Quebec bank token (1852) may be cited as being particularly complicated in its symbolism. On this piece we have a female figure, seated to the right on a rocky shore, pointing with outstretched left arm toward a ship at anchor; the right arm holds a cornucopia and rests on a shield bearing a lion passant guardant; in the left foreground are a beehive, flowers, and stalks of grain; in the right foreground, a beaver; overtopping the background, a fortified promontory (Quebec?).

These commercial or imperial types are well distributed throughout the modern coinages of the world and are by no means confined to the British. On our own United States trade dollar we see Liberty in the guise of Commerce—a maritime figure, extending an olive branch in one hand and partly concealing a bale of goods with the other; behind the bale, a sheaf of wheat. A French colonial type is illustrated on the coins of Indo-China by a figure of France leaning upon a rudder and anchor, and holding a fasces; to the left, rice plants. More recently (1921-28) the bronze-aluminum tokens of the French Chamber of Commerce appeared with a conventional figure of Hermes seated upon a bale.

We come now to an extreme and important series of types—those figures dedicated to Constitutional Liberty.

The Monneron Brothers' five-sol tokens (1791-92), of the French Revolution, show a figure of France, in Phrygian cap, supporting a tablet inscribed, "The Constitution of France." At her feet is a pedestal bearing a medallion of the king's head; and to the left, the royal shield of three fleurs de lis. To the right is an army of soldiers, with raised swords and flags, pledging allegiance.

The coins of many Latin American countries—Peru, Honduras, Guatemala, Chihuahua, etc.—bear seated figures of Liberty, usually supporting a tablet or book of constitutional laws and holding a flag or liberty-capped pole. Often there is a truncated column bearing the date of the country's independence. These at least are the features that are characteristic of the Latin Republican series. The individual examples themselves are typically quite complex and ornate—some of them incorporating, along with the symbols of Liberty, the attributes of Ceres and Justice as well.

The Gobrecht obverse of the United States silver coins (1836-91) bears a figure of Liberty seated upon a rock to the right, but with her head turned to the left,—an unusual attitude peculiarly similar to that of the regardant eagle on the reverse. In her left hand she holds a pole surmounted by a liberty cap; at her right hand she supports the shield of the United States, with a scroll, inscribed, "Liberty."

Several United States patterns with seated figures have also been struck at various times. The Longacre patterns (1870-71), for example, present

a figure in feathered headdress seated to the left upon a globe, inscribed, "Liberty." In her right hand she holds a liberty pole; behind the globe, two flags.

Though most of the modern seated types may be included in the general groups of figures already touched upon, a number of various national examples deserve individual mention. On the Spanish provisional coppers, of 1870, a figure of Hispania, with olive branch and extended arm, appears seated to the right on a range of mountains; in the distance, a castle (?). On the French five and ten centime coppers (1898-1920) we find a seated figure of France bearing an olive sprig and protecting with a flag the infant, Industry. In a modern Danish reverse type a female is seated to the left, with right arm supporting a staff and left arm resting on a shield; sheaves of grain and a dolphin serve as attributes. Even the Siamese coppers of Chulalongkorn (1868-1910) bear a deified figure of the king, seated to the right on a triparted shield or altar, supporting his raised left arm with an unusually long scepter, and wearing on his head a conical crown. The style of this Siamese example is strikingly unique—almost Egyptian-like in its stateliness—a true modern survival, one might suppose, in the spirit of the old archaic motif.

Several modern examples of seated figures in the unusual facing attitude may well be included within our general subject. The Peruvian gold pieces, of 1863 present a figure of Liberty, with liberty-staff, stalk of maize and solar shield, seated in a facing position. A semi-nude female representing Maritime Commerce is found in similar attitude on certain gold coins of the Danish West Indies (1904-05). Recently (1924) the Portuguese escudo and meio-escudo appeared in bronze, with a facing figure holding an unfurled flag in one hand and an olive sprig in the other; at her feet, a palm branch.

But to avoid the further monotony of additional descriptions, the examples already cited will serve to demonstrate the character of the postures and of the symbolism involved. So far, however, we have only scratched the surface, even within the very limited field offered by coins and tokens. An examination of the general subject of medals, or that of other objects of pictorial art would further disclose innumerable examples of similar seated types.

It is to be noted that although these types are the production of various cultures, and although they serve to personify a wide range of different ideals, there remain certain general characteristics that are common to all.

Thus we conclude that in studying the significance of any general numismatic type there are at least two contributory factors to be considered: The first of these is functional and, to some extent, individual, and concerns the intentional uses to which the design is put; the second is universally traditional, and probably involves some racially inherited theme or legend, unconsciously expressed through the use of universal symbols. The first of these factors belongs to the realm of history; the second, to that of psychoanalysis.

Some may still consider the latter subject too fantastic to be given very serious consideration. Yet the inclusion of the analytic viewpoint is absolutely essential to the intelligent study of any product of art. Many students have made the mistake of attempting to treat with symbolic material from a purely historic point of view—a method that is almost bound to lead to quite haywire conclusions. Largely by this means it has been, at various times, seriously proposed and logically proven: That all ancient culture originated in Atlantis, that all ancient culture originated on some submerged continent of the Pacific, that the lost tribes of Israel settled in Yucatan, and that Chinese art is essentially Hellenic or vice versa. It is as a warning against possible fallacies of this nature within the field of numismatics that this paper is dedicated.

COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1934.

Following are the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during June, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Half dollars, 746,000; quarter dollars, 4,788,000; dimes, 675,000.
Bronze—One cent, 9,418,000.

The 1853 Half Dollar Without Arrows

By JOHN F. LeBLANC, Boston, Mass.

What is the precise history of this piece? Where is a record of the dies made for it? What are the reasons for its existence? When was it first searched for? Why didn't those old rabid collectors have one? When did it first become known(?)? What are the tests for its being genuine?

The writer had no intention of forming this article at present as there was so much material to dig out and no way of locating it right now. Perhaps, though, this may reach the eyes of some one who knows of such and can help me to add to the accumulation of facts necessary to dispel the fog surrounding this half dollar. Can you be of assistance, and will you?

I may mention here that I have already written to several parties, some of whom have not answered as yet, but nothing tangible has been obtained. In fact all the literature from which I quote has been in my own possession. It is perfectly all right to say you have not seen the coin in question, or that you have seen it, or heard of it, or handled, bought or sold it, but that does not prove anything either way, no matter how sincere you are. Let me extend my thanks here to those who did reply and my appreciation of their friendliness. If one was to base the existence of the 1853 half dollar without arrows on the replies, the percentage would be in favor of its non-existence.

Now to do some analysis. Alterations for instance. We find that the 1858 half dollar gets the palm for changing its spots, there being only one figure to change and nothing else. Well, we have this piece fooling around for some time until some one pops up and says, "arrows were put on to indicate a change of weight, therefore one without arrows should weigh more." And so an 1858 altered would weigh less than an 1853 without arrows, providing, of course, that the latter was struck on the old planchets. More of this anon. How about altering an 1858 and inserting a plug or plating it. It is my understanding that there are no accredited 1853 halves without arrows in uncirculated condition, therefore the mis-handling of any of any of them would not be so noticeable. How about altering an 1850, 1851 or 1852? They are the right weight. If an 1858 can be skillfully altered, an 1853 with arrows also, why not the earlier years?

My principal bone of contention centers around the preceding paragraph. In other words, if an uncirculated half dime, dime, or quarter, why not a half? Remember, the collectors of that period were relentless in their search for UNIQUES. Why always a second-hand half dollar? Why not a new one? Perhaps it has turned up since submitting my article.

How about an X-ray photograph of suspected coins? Would it show tampering? Let us hear on this suggestion.

Speaking about literature. Mr. Mehl in his reprint of Hazeltine inserts in the addenda to complete the half dollar types a listing of an 1853 O half dollar without arrows. To help those not familiar with the coin he adds that it has a slanting 5 which is a distinguishing mark that eliminates the often altered 1858, this last having an upright 5. Mr. Mehl did not mention weights. Mr. Beistle, in his "Half Dollar Register," lists an 1853 O half dollar, but does not mention the slanting 5, and the nearest thing we get to a slant is that he does list the 1850 O, 1851 O and 1858 O halves with both upright and oblique dates. Mr. Duffield advises me he photographed the 1853 O half without arrows for Mr. Beistle's book, but my copy does not contain any reproduction of same. Has anyone a copy with this photograph inserted?

I will now give a few excerpts from some catalogues, etc., in chronological order. Remember, these are only a few that bear any reference to the subject out of many that I have looked over. There are probably others, and those are what I seek, especially governmental ones. Maybe contemporaneous newspapers, almanacs, coin exchange charts, etc., may have the information we seek.

We will start off with the Act of February 21, 1853 and stop a little over a half century later, so here goes:

1853.

The Act of February 21, 1853, to take effect on and after June 1st,

takes away the right of individuals to have silver coined into denominations of less than one dollar. It also provides a change of weight of 12 grains less in the half dollar.

This year saw the publication of a pamphlet by Professor McCulloh, former melter and refiner at the mint, which accused Franklin Peale, the chief coiner, of trafficking in bullion and using the Government facilities to manufacture medals for private parties for his own profit. Mr. Peale is also accused of having a pull with Dr. Patterson. Mr. Peale is not accused of meddling with the regular coinage or patterns for profit.

1859.

~~Half dimes and dimes without arrows are offered in the coin auctions this year.~~

Has anyone a catalogue of this date or earlier offering halves or quarters without arrows?

1860.

Prime, in his book on "Coins, Medals and Seals," dated this year and probably from material gathered in at least the year previous, gives the half dime and dime as being without arrows. I do not seem to see any mention of the quarter or half. Is the quarter a later innovation than 1853?

A quarter without arrows is offered in a sale this year and classed as fine.

At this time it is good to remember Mr. Stickney, who got the 1804 dollar at the mint in 1843, and who died in 1894. Mr. Stickney was, I recall, a friend of Dr. Patterson and had close contacts for desirable items. Also, do not forget Mr. Bushnell and his rare Hard Times tokens, or Mr. Levick, who a few years later than 1860 was to acquire many Civil War cards in silver, etc.; also do not forget the boys in the back room. The also-rans pick up a thing or two now and then.

1885.

Mr. Woodward sells this year the collection of Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia, a coin dealer, and in it is an 1853 half without arrows that was supposed to be bought by H. P. Newlin for Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore. See under 1911 some more details.

At present I cannot locate this catalogue in my library, so do not know Mr. Woodward's comments, if any.

1889.

Mr. Proskey sells the Robert Coulton Davis collection and lists an 1853 half dollar without arrows, New Orleans mint. Mr. Proskey says that arrows and rays were removed by a most artistic workman and so skillfully done that Dr. Davis believed it authentic for years. Condition given as very good. No mention of weight.

Could it be that Mr. Proskey did not look for an 1858 alteration while looking for an 1853 arrows one?

This weight business does not seem to have been very serious in the old days. Were they overlooking the Act of February 21, 1853? Where is the official decision on the change of weight being indicated by arrows? When does it come in? Presumably after June 1, 1853. So, with the Government deciding that there is too much silver in the minor silver coins, how come any encouragement to mint the heavy ones? If the summary of the guesses I have received so far is anywhere near correct, about \$25 to \$50 face value were minted of all values under \$1 without arrows. Could not have been any intense demand for public accommodation. More likely a desire to hold the bullion for the lighter-weight pieces. Again, with such a light coinage, there could not have been much of a check on the coiner, and he could have used any weights hanging around. Has anyone bothered to weigh the half dimes, dimes and quarters?

1893.

Scott's Catalogue lists all both ways and notes the 1853 quarter without arrows as being over 1852. In their 1879 issue they just list the quarter, dime and half dime and give the quarter as presumably perfect date.

The question is, was the Randall specimen of 1885 accepted as genuine and general listing started after 1885. If you will look under 1902 below you will still keep your mind open.

1902.

Mr. Heaton, in *The Numismatist* for August, says: "One disputed piece of the New Orleans mint and coins of this aspect generally alterations and any New Orleans half without arrows yet to be fully proved."

Was he talking about the Randall-Garrett coin?

1907.

Mr. Stickney's collection sold. He has an 1853 half dime, Philadelphia, without arrows, uncirculated, and one of New Orleans, very poor. In the dimes he has an 1853 without arrows, uncirculated, also an 1853 quarter without arrows, uncirculated, but no half dollar of any mint without arrows. The dime and quarter were Philadelphia; no mention though of the quarter being an overdate.

How about checking up that 1853 half dime O mint.

1911.

Mr. Adams says in *The Numismatist* for October that the piece shown by Mr. Granberg is in all probability the only one ever to be located; refers to its transition from Randall to Garrett; history not known after it left Garrett, but DeWitt Smith acquired it, and Smith's collection of silver passed to Granberg; also says it weighed 201 grains.

Is this the coin of which Heaton spoke? Mr. Sears, of Swansea, Mass., says DeWitt Smith told him that he (Mr. Smith) did not like certain points about the coin.

1913.

The United States Coin Company, of New York, sells the Malcolm Jackson collection and calls attention to the fact that the half dollars were complete, with the exception of the 1838 O, yet there is no 1853 half without arrows listed.

We stop here for the simple reason that I have no more material arranged for quotation. You will note, though, that I have covered sixty years of the time since the origin of the 1853 without arrows silver issue. You will also note that up to 20 years ago the 1853 half dollar without arrows was of a suspicious nature, or at least was not well thought of by the majority of coin enthusiasts.

From the answers I received we have today, as expressed by a few parties (none coinciding throughout), one, two, three, four, possibly five specimens. Allowing for hearsay, lack of memory or lack of knowledge of subsequent movements, these coins may boil down to less in number. I will not quote authorities nor owners until we find out more details, but here is a chance for one or all to help in locating the individual items and their movements.

Suppose we first start with pedigrees, then when we have eliminated all but the present owners, let us get down to dies and weights. Match the coins with each other and see if the following details are identical:

1. Weight (this will vary with wear, but should be more than 192 grains, and nearer $206\frac{1}{4}$, unless coin is tough altogether).
2. Mint mark; if an O, what is its position?
3. Stars; are they distributed the same?
4. Letters of legend; are they in same positions?
5. Drapery; is it of same length and folds?
6. Any other peculiarity, such as italic figures, recuts, die breaks, line-up of figures and letters, etc.

And as to literature, a mint report giving the numbers of dies made and when destroyed would be helpful. Refer here to 1853 silver without arrows, not to any other years. You will notice again that the quarter evidently was not provided for, so it is credited with being made from an 1852 die. This reminds me that one party who had access to the mint records stated that any library having a full file of mint reports would be able to furnish me with the number of 1853 without arrows dies and coinages. Will some

one give me the name of any library having the U. S. Mint reports for 1853 and 1854 or any date subsequent that lists such information?

Is the 1853 half dollar without arrows a legitimate issue due to the regular channels of business? If so, was the whole emission put on a clipper ship going to China or Sierra Leone and sunk with all on board?

Is it a trial of the dies, and to whom were passed the specimens?

Is it a compliance with the request of a friend or numismatist, and what did he do with it? Or if more than one, what did they do with them? Was it stolen, lost, spent or thrown away? If more than one, plural the last question? If not dispensed with, how come not nice and new and shiny? Was the Canadian Blacksmith passing them out? Or did the owner or owners rub them down on account of rheumatic fever? At any rate the original owners did not advertise their gems. Is there an uncirculated one? No one has informed me of such, and that is what irritates the most as you may have noticed in my remarks.

Or is it a tour de force to satisfy an aching void, made without benefit of clergy? You know, I keep thinking of the assistance given in the making of the 1804 dollar, which I am willing to accept as possibly genuine Government made, but a trifle tardy in execution.

So let us have a little gnashing of teeth.

For those who have no detailed description of an accredited 1853 half without arrows, I give Mr. Beistle's listing, viz.:

1853 O—5 E. No arrows at the date. There is drapery at the elbow, the foot is supported and the toe is not enclosed.

Rev. E. Mint mark O is directly below the center of crotch and high. The right side of O is in line with the right side of F.

Mr. Beistle does not mention Mr. Hazeltine's slanting 5, but we will assume he would if there was another variety of this type to list.

Do all the accredited specimens have a slanting 5? Are the rest of the figures slanting? Is the toe enclosed, etc., or are they worn so that no definite statement can be made? Has anyone a half dollar of another date that would fit the description as given, omitting, naturally, the 3?

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

SOUTH CAROLINA (Continued).

COLUMBIA (Continued).

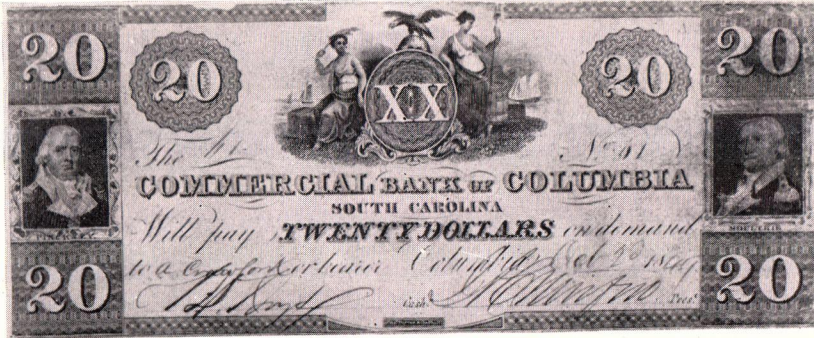
Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company.

(Chartered December 18, 1846.)

Commercial Bank of Columbia. (Incorporated December 17, 1831.)

481. \$5. C., Neptune and Venus seated in shell drawn by sea horses, 5 each side, steamboat below. R., canal, sailboat, etc., V above and below. L., FIVE across. FIVE in red on face. Jan. 16, 1849.
482. \$5. C., Ceres and Commerce seated, 5 each side. R., portrait of Sumter, 5 above and below. L., portrait of Col. Thomas Taylor, 5 above and below. Sept. 2, 1854.

483. \$5. Have no description.
 484. \$5. Have no description.
 485. \$10. C., Seal of South Carolina, Justice seated on right, Liberty standing on left, distant ship, 10 each side. R., portrait of Lafayette, X above and below. L., portrait of Washington, X above and below. No. 76. Oct. 7, 1853.
 486. \$10. C., Industry seated, spinning wheel on right, shield and anchor on left, factory and train in background, 10 each side. R., X. L., TEN across. TEN in red on face. Feb. 19, 1849.
 487. \$10. Have no description.
 488. \$10. Have no description.



No. 489.

489. \$20. C., oval containing XX, surmounted by spread eagle, Liberty standing on right, Goddess of Peace on left, ships in background, 20 each side. R., portrait of General Moultrie, 20 above and below. L., portrait of Gen. C. C. Pinckney, 20 above and below. Oct. 2, 1849.
 490. \$20. Have no description.
 491. \$20. Have no description.
 492. \$50. C., title of bank, State seal below. R., Pallas pouring water in urn, spread eagle on left, 50 below. L., portrait of John Rutledge, 50 above and below. Oct. 4, 1849.
 493. \$50. Have no description.
 494. \$50. Have no description.
 495. \$100. C., Liberty and Commerce seated, 100 each side. R., Justice, 100 above and below. L., Goddess of Music, 100 above and below. Nov. 1, 1849.
 496. \$100. Have no description.

Drovers Bank.

497. \$2. Have no description.

Exchange Bank of Columbia. (Incorporated Dec. 16, 1852.)

498. \$1. Have no description.
 499. \$2. Have no description.
 500. \$5. C., bust of Calhoun, State seal below, Ceres seated on right, cotton plant on left. R., portrait of young lady, 5 above. L., portrait of Elmore, 5 below.
 501. \$5. Similar to No. 500, excepting large 5 and 5 in red on face and on back. Aug. 6, 1854.
 502. \$5. Similar to No. 500, excepting small 5 and 5 in red on face and on back. Aug. 24, 1854. No. 29.
 503. \$10. C., Liberty seated in clouds, shield on right, eagle perched on fascines on left. R., portrait of young lady, 10 above. L., portrait of Calhoun, 10 below.
 504. \$10. Similar to No. 503, excepting TEN in red on face and on back. Sept. 21, 1854.

505. \$20. C., Liberty seated, spread eagle on shield, train crossing bridge over river, sail vessels, and city in distance, a hand fire engine below. R., portrait of McDuffie, 20 above. L., Faith, Hope and Love, TWENTY below.
506. \$20. Have no description.
507. \$50. C., passenger train, distant train crossing bridge over river, dog's head below. R., portrait of a man, 50 above. L., anchor, bales of cotton, box and barrel, 50 above.
508. \$100. C., Three Graces and a cupid. R., female erect, 100 above. L., portrait of young lady, 100 above.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.

(Chartered in December, 1846. Keatinge and Ball, engravers and printers of Confederate currency.)

509. 50c. C., title, mechanic's arm and hammer at upper left. R., CENTS, young woman below, 50 above. L., FIFTY on first line, CENTS on second line, across. March 15, 1864. No. 59.
510. 50c. Have no description.
511. \$1. Have no description.
512. \$2. C., Justice seated. R., portrait of Jefferson, 2 above and below. L., portrait of boy, TWO below. March 15, 1864.

Mechanics and Farmers Building and Loan Association.

513. \$1. C., negro picking cotton. R., mechanic standing, 1 above. L., two children, 1 above. Black and brown print. Printed back. August 1, 1873.
514. \$2. C., 2, four-mule team on right. R., 2 above. L., sailor seated, mechanic standing, distant ship. August 1, 1873.
515. \$3. C., 3. R., two planters, 3 below. L., mechanic seated, 3 below. Black and brown print. Printed back. August 1, 1873.

GEORGETOWN.

Bank of Georgetown.

(Incorporated December 21, 1836. The only bank in the State which did not suspend specie payment during panic of 1837.)



No. 522.

516. \$5. C., large V. R., 5, FIVE above, DOLLARS below. L., portrait of girl, cherub each side of 5 above. July 1, 1847.
517. \$5. C., similar to No. 516. R., Minerva erect, 5 above. L., shield surmounted by spread eagle, FIVE above and below. July 1, 1852.
518. \$5. Similar to No. 516, excepting red design on back. Oct. 1, 1854.
519. \$5. C., Ceres seated in large ornamental V. R., portrait of a young girl, 5 above. L., portrait of a gentleman, 5 above. FIVE in

- white on face, outlined in lathework covering note. July 1, 1857.
520. \$10. C., large ornamental X. R., portrait of young lady, 10 above. L., 10. Tan and black. 1 July, 1846.
521. \$10. Similar to No. 520, excepting color white and steel grey, and red design on back. 1 Sept., 1854.
522. \$10. C., X, bust of Washington between cherubs on right, bust of Franklin between cherubs on left. R., Southern products under a palmetto tree, 10 above. L., portrait of young lady, 10 above. TEN in white outlined in red lathework. July 1, 1857.
523. \$20. C., Commerce seated, distant ship, XX each side. R., portrait of Lafayette, 20 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 20 above and below. May 15, 1845.
524. \$20. C., large ornamental XX, State seal below. R., Minerva erect, 20 above. L., shield surmounted by eagle, TWENTY above and below. 1 June, 1852.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, Branch.

(Established in 1816. Discontinued in 1833, and business at Georgetown was conducted through an agency. Richard D. Smith, agent in 1836.)

GREENVILLE.

Bank of Charleston, Agency.

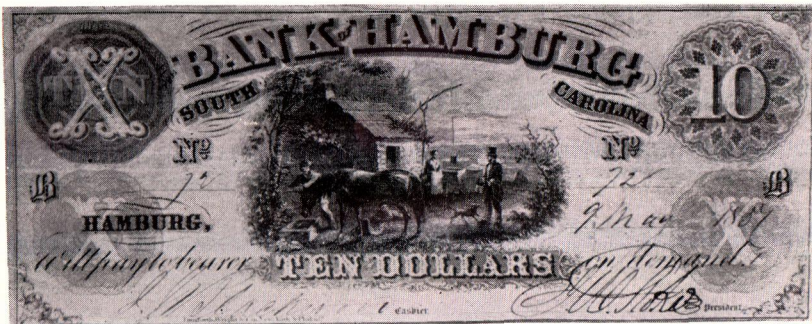
Bank of Newberry, Agency. (T. M. Cox, Agent, 1858.)

HAMBURG.

Bank of Hamburg, "Old Bank." (Incorporated Dec. 21, 1822.)

525. \$5. C., Goddess of Liberty erect, view of river in background, a steamer moored at a landing near warehouse, 5 each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin. July 2nd, 1824.
526. \$10. C., similar to No. 525, TEN at right, 10 at left. R., portrait of Franklin. L., portrait of Washington. July 2nd, 1824.

Bank of Hamburg, "New Bank." (Incorporated Dec. 19, 1835.)



No. 534.

527. \$5. C., Industry guarding a strong box, locomotive in background, spread eagle each side. R., steamboat and rowboat, 5 above and below. L., primitive train, 5 above and below. Aug. 14, 1847.
528. \$5. C., a farmer sharpening his scythe, reapers in background, portrait of girl below. R., a cherub holding cornucopia seated in scroll, 5 in black and red die above. L., a cherub holding sheaf, seated in scroll, 5 in black and red die above. V and V in red. July 18, 1860.
529. \$5. Have no description.
530. \$5. Have no description.

531. \$5. Have no description.
532. \$10. C., male portrait, Industry seated on right, ploughman, oxen, and plough on left. R., a Continental soldier supporting the reverse of the State seal, 10 above, TEN below. L., Goddess of Liberty, with her left hand upon a shield containing the arms and motto of State, 10 above, TEN below. 3 Jan., 1844.
533. \$10. C., log cabin, woman at well, farmer watering horse, planter standing nearby, boy lying on grass. R., 10, X below. L., X on TEN, X below.
534. \$10. Similar to No. 533, excepting black and red print. 8 May, 1857.
535. \$10. Have no description.
536. \$10. Have no description.
537. \$10. Have no description.
538. \$10. Have no description.
539. \$20. C., shield containing palmetto tree, surmounted by spread eagle, Liberty seated on right, Justice seated on left, ship and train in background. R. and L., 20, XX below.
540. \$20. Similar to No. 539, excepting black and red print. 5 Oct., 1856.
541. \$20. Similar to No. 539, excepting groundwork red-cycloidal. June 11, 1859.
542. \$20. C., farmhouse, wagon and horses, oxen and trees. R., man shearing a sheep, horse in background, 20 above and below. L., young woman with pitcher, 20 above and below.
543. \$50. C., Ceres seated, agricultural implements, train crossing bridge and canal in background, 50 each side. R., FIFTY across. L., FIFTY, L above and below. Oct. 1, 1851.
544. \$50. Similar to No. 543, excepting color—tan and steel grey. Dec. 10, 1851.
545. \$50. C., shield surmounted by a spread eagle, black horse on right, white horse on left, steamboat and train in background. R. and L., 50 in red die. Black and red print. 17 Oct., 1856.
546. \$50. C., train, barrels, bales, etc., distant steamboat, 50 each side. R., Goddess of Plenty, 50 below. L., Ceres, 50 below.
547. \$50. Have no description.
548. \$100. C., river scene, ship taking on freight from a small boat, steamboat in channel, bridge across the Savannah between Hamburg, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., in distance, head of Liberty each side. R., farmer and his dog, C above, 100 below. L., milkmaid, 100 above, C below. Nov. 5, 1850.
549. \$100. Similar to No. 548, excepting color—tan and steel grey. Nov. 12, 1853.
550. \$100. C., head of a woman with Liberty cap, surrounded with stars, representing Liberty. R. and L., 100 and C on hexagonal die.
551. \$100. Similar to No. 550, excepting color—black and red. 1 Sept., 1856.
552. \$100. Have no description.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, Branch.

(General Assembly ratified an Act to establish a branch here Dec. 18, 1830.)

LAWRENS.

Bank of South Carolina, Agency. (B. Rush Campbell, Agent, 1858.)

Laurens Railroad Company. (Chartered in December, 1849.)

MARION.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, Branch.

(W. W. Durant, Cashier in 1858.)

NEWBERRY.

Bank of Newberry. (Incorporated Dec. 16, 1852.)

553. \$5. C., a group of men and women hailing the arrival of the first train that reached Newberry. R., portrait of young lady, 5 above. L., portrait of Judge O'Neill, 5 above.

554. \$5. Similar to No. 553, excepting FIVE in red. May 5, 1857.
 555. \$10. C., three sea goddesses floating in the water and supporting a cherub. R., half-length of young woman with sheaf on her shoulder, 10 above. L., male portrait, 10 below.
 556. \$20. C., the return of a soldier from the Mexican War meeting his wife and child, distant house and river. R., portrait of Calhoun, 20 above. L., half-length of a woman, 20 above.
 557. \$20. Similar to No. 556, excepting TWENTY in red on face. Nov. 8, 1856.
 558. \$50. C., 50, negro on a cart drawn by two horses on right, soldier and female either side of shield on left. R. and L., FIFTY across, 50 below.
 559. \$100. C., C in red, 100 each side. R., negroes in cotton field, 100 above. L., palmetto tree, 100 above.

SPARTANBURG.

Bank of Newberry, Agency. (Foster and Judd, Agents, 1858.)

SUMTER.

Bank of Newberry, Agency. (L. B. Hanks, Agent, 1858.)

Bank at Sumter. (Act passed December 20, 1856.)

SUMTERVILLE.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, Branch. (M. Moses, Cashier, 1858.)

Bank of Sumterville. (Incorporated Dec. 16, 1852.)

UNION.

Spartansburg and Union Railroad Company. (Chartered Dec. 17, 1847.)

UNIONVILLE.

Bank of Chester, Agency. (C. S. Keenan Bros., Agents, 1858.)

Bank of Newberry, Agency. (John L. Young, Agent, 1858.)

Cotton Planters Loan Association.

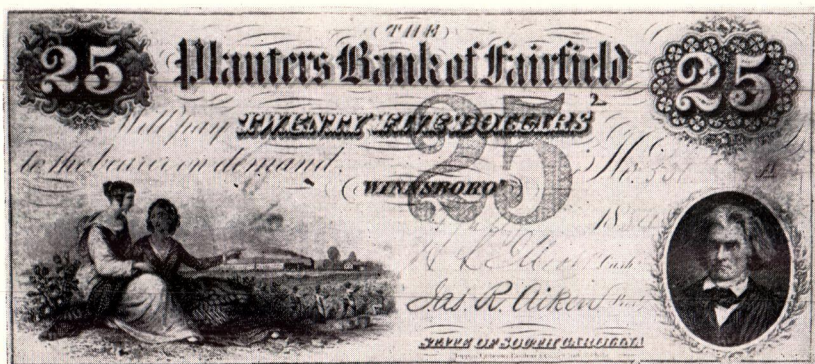
560. \$10. C., negroes picking cotton, portrait of Calhoun at lower right. R., inscription, "Redeemable in Gold within Six Months after the raising of the Blockade of our Coast." 10 above. L., inscription, "Secured by a Pledge of Cotton at Six Cents per Pound for the Amount of the Issue, as well as the private Property of the Stockholders." Portrait of a girl above. Printed back. 15th May, 1862.

WINNSBORO.

Planters Bank of Fairfield. (First incorporated December 16, 1851.)

561. \$5. C., a planter on horseback, negroes picking cotton in background, 5 at left. R., portrait of young lady, 5 above. L., Ceres erect, FIVE below.
 562. \$5. Similar to No. 561, excepting FIVE in red on face and on back. 1 Nov., 1855.
 563. \$5. Similar to No. 561, excepting FIVE in blue on face and on back. 7 July, 1858.
 564. \$10. C., shield containing palmetto tree with seal of State at its base, Ceres seated on right, distant train. R., passenger train, 10 above. L., drove of cattle, load of hay and conestoga wagon, X above.
 565. \$10. Similar to No. 564, excepting TEN in red on face and on back. 1 Aug., 1855.
 566. \$20. C., palmetto tree, agricultural implements and farm products, distant ship on right, distant train on left. R., equestrian statue

- of Washington, 20 above. L., Goddess of Liberty erect, 20 above.
567. \$20. Similar to No. 566, excepting TWENTY in blue on face and on back. 4 July, 1854.
568. \$25. C., title of bank. R., portrait of Calhoun, 25 above. L., Ceres and Proserpine seated, distant view of negroes picking cotton, 25 above.



No. 569.

569. \$25. Similar to No. 568, excepting 25 in blue on face and on back. 4 July, 1854.
570. \$50. C., bust of Calhoun, State seal below, Liberty seated on right, cotton plant on left. R., portrait of Jackson, 50 above. L., Ceres seated, 50 above.
571. \$50. Similar to No. 570, excepting FIFTY in red on face and on back. 4 July, 1854.
572. \$100. C., view of Capitol at Washington. R., spread eagle and shield, 100 above. L., portrait of Washington, C above.



No. 573.

573. \$100. Similar to No. 572, excepting HUNDRED in red below title of bank. 4 July, 1854.

YORKVILLE.

Bank of Chester, Agency. (John A. Brown, Agent, 1858.)

King's Mountain Railroad Company. (Chartered December 19, 1848.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MORE ABOUT THE HOE MONEY OF MEXICO.

Referring to the question of Aztec money, The Numismatist is not the proper place to discuss controversial questions. My only object in submitting articles to The Numismatist is with the hope of their being beneficial to fellow members, and, as I pointed out, I object to statements being made which are at variance with fact.

To go into the question of the various medias of exchange used by the Mexican and Central American Indians would require at least 50 pages of The Numismatist, and if there are any readers who desire further information on the subject I shall be very glad indeed to answer any questions to the best of my ability. There is no question but what the so-called hoe money made of copper was in existence before the Spanish Conquest, and there is in my collection from a very recent find in Mexico several specimens which are as thin as paper and which could never have been used as a tool of any kind. There are also some which are only about one inch long. As to the authority for these questions, there will be published in the very near future a monograph covering the entire subject.

I must again respectfully insist that I object to statements being made and published which are in variance with historical facts. There is again such a mis-statement in the July issue of The Numismatist. It is conceded that cacao beans, small cotton and linen cloth, small stone beads of jade and other materials, feathers of the quetzal bird and other features in bundles, and other objects were used for money, but it is not a fact that gold dust in quills was used for money prior to the Spanish Conquest. What an absurd statement in view of the fact that the Indians had tons of gold and valued it only for ornamental purposes, and many writers have remarked as to how amazed the Indians were when the Spaniards offered to exchange perfectly good needles, knives, and other objects for gold!

It is not the writer's desire or intention to run into any controversy nor to exchange any further views on the subject, but to any who are interested, information will be gladly furnished. I do not claim to be an authority on the subject, and, contrary to Dr. Pradeau's statement, I do not claim to be conversant with all aspects of the subject, and he flatters me when he states that the whole world will be thankful if I will disclose the source of my knowledge. I can only say that I have read assiduously hundreds and hundreds of books on the subject, many times reading a thousand pages without discovering but one or two lines which had reference to the numismatic remains of these peoples, and such conclusions as I have reached and such information as I have obtained have been carefully described or translated from the various authors, and these notes form the background for the numismatic history of the Aztec and Maya medias of exchange. That there are many mysteries and many questions still unanswerable must be admitted, and I personally would be very grateful for any authentic and historical facts concerning the subject, but I do not care for personal opinions that are not confirmed by fact.

H. D. GIBBS.

1400 Belasco Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE TEXAS COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR.

Photographs of the models for the Texas commemorative half dollar, which have been made by Pompeo Coppini, New York sculptor, show the following details:

Obverse—A large eagle superimposed on a large five-pointed star occupies the center. Below, "1934." To the lower left, "E Pluribus Unum." To the upper right, "In God We Trust." Inscription surrounding, "United States of America. Half Dollar."

Reverse—The center is occupied by a seated female figure with drapery and outstretched wings. Her left arm is thrown protectingly over a miniature representation of the Alamo. Above her head, on a scroll, "Liberty" and the flags of France, Spain and Mexico. At the left and right, medallion portraits of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin. Inscription surrounding, "The Texas Independence Centennial. Remember the Alamo."

The date 1934 appears on the model, although it has been stated the half dollars will not be issued until 1936. A million and a half pieces were authorized to be coined.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

From August 18 to 23 the American Numismatic Association will hold its convention in Cleveland, Ohio. These annual gatherings of coin collectors have become a fixture in the numismatic life of the country and are occasions for the exchange of information, the display of specimens and for social intercourse. Since 1907 conventions have been held annually, and with many who have attended regularly with their wives they partake of the nature of family reunions. The combination of mingling with fellow-collectors for a few days and an enjoyable social program makes an A. N. A. convention an ideal place to spend part of a vacation.

Many of the old-timers are no longer with us, but their places have been taken by new and younger men. And it is to these we appeal to be present at Cleveland and to form the convention habit. For those who are sincerely interested in numismatics there is nothing like these conventions to stimulate a greater interest in coin collecting. Perhaps conditions during the last five years have not permitted some to add to their collections to the extent they wished and interest in it has lagged. If so, three or four days spent at Cleveland will bring back the lost interest, and with conditions greatly improved the way to make additions to the collection will be easier.

It is just ten years since the A. N. A. held a convention in Cleveland, and those who attended will recall that it was one of the most delightful

ever held. At that time the Western Reserve Numismatic Club had been only recently formed, but they handled the convention in a way to win the admiration of all. There is reason to believe they will do even better in 1934. For the last two months the convention publicity committee has been setting forth reasons why the attendance this year should be large, and last month the program of entertainment features was published in these pages. We strongly urge the old-timers, as well as a host of the newer members, to make an effort to be present.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In order that the editor of *The Numismatist* may attend the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A., August 18 to 23, it will be necessary to arrange for the printing of the September issue a little earlier than usual. Advertisers and correspondents are requested to sending in their copy as early as possible, as the forms will close promptly on August 10.

THE 1853 HALF DOLLAR WITHOUT ARROWS AND RAYS.

An interesting article in this issue of *The Numismatist* by John F. LeBlanc, of Boston, Mass., raises the question whether any of the few known half dollars of 1853 without arrows and rays are genuine pieces. For some time Mr. LeBlanc has been doing research work on this coin and is not fully convinced one way or the other, but is asking for information on the subject from those who have it to give. The publication of his article must not be considered an iconoclastic assault on the long-cherished belief that at least a few half dollars dated 1853 without arrows and rays were struck at the mint in that year.

It is quite natural to believe this. Collectors know that half dimes and dimes of 1853 without arrows are only scarce, and that quarters of that year without arrows and rays are quite rare. But probably less than half a dozen half dollars of this date and type have ever come to light, except those which were manifestly alterations and could not deceive the experienced collector.

From the time coin dealers became part of the numismatic life in this country (which was not much later than 1853) to the present, the "1853 half dollar without arrows and rays" has nearly always been an item in published premium lists of coins by the dealers. Of course this proves nothing except a belief that such coins exist.

Perhaps Mr. LeBlanc's article will provoke a discussion. We hope it will, and that out of it will come some information on the coin that is not now generally known by collectors.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION TOKENS.

During the last two or three years the Buffalo Numismatic Association has issued tokens bearing on one side the names of the officers for the year.



It now proposes to issue similar tokens for the previous years of its existence. The one for 1928 has just been struck and is illustrated here. Tokens for the other years will be issued in the future.

THE MARYLAND TERCENTENARY HALF DOLLAR.

Distribution of the Maryland Tercentenary half dollar began July 10. A coinage of 25,000 pieces is authorized, of which only 10,000 have been delivered to the commission. About 5,000 of these have been placed on sale in Maryland banks, and from the other 5,000 advance orders for the coin are being filled. The piece is illustrated here.



Advance information was to the effect that the coin would resemble somewhat the Maryland shilling. On the shilling the head of Calvert in profile faces left, and the reverse bears the Calvert arms. The obverse of the half dollar shows a three-quarter bust of Calvert facing right, and below, "Cecil Calvert." To the left, "E Pluribus Unum." To the right, "In God We Trust." Inscription surrounding, "United States of America. Half Dollar." The reverse bears the Maryland arms. Above, "Maryland Tercentenary." Below, "1634-1934."

The designs are by Hans Schuler, director of the Maryland Institute. The coin compares very favorably with the previous issues in the commemorative half dollar series. Both sides are well balanced and there is no overcrowding. The designs are conventional, perhaps more so than on many of such issues.

The Maryland half dollar marks the resumption of the issue of coins of this denomination after a lapse of several years. The series was discontinued after President Hoover vetoed a bill authorizing the striking of a half dollar commemorating the anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase. The last issue authorized was the Captain Cook half dollar of 1928. There were issues of the Oregon Trail coin dated 1928 and 1933, although these were authorized in 1926.

The Maryland Tercentenary half dollar is being distributed by the Maryland Tercentenary Commission, 902 Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

ROCHESTER TO HAVE HOBBY SHOW.

Rochester is celebrating its centennial this year, and in connection with it one entire building at Exposition Park will be devoted to "hobbies," and a wonderful exhibit of coins is planned by the R. N. A., which will embrace coins of the world, odd and curious and little-known mediums of exchange, United States coins, types of all series from Colonials up to the present, broken-bank bills and various scrip, etc., encased stamps, tokens, etc.

The Hobby Section will be ready August 11 and will continue on display until September 9.

The officers on behalf of the Rochester Numismatic Association extend a most cordial invitation to the collecting fraternity to visit our Century of Progress on Parade. A. N. A. members can stop off on their way to or from the Convention at Cleveland this year.

THE ARKANSAS COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR.

The designs for the Arkansas half dollar, which will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of that State to the Union, have been selected by the coin committee of the Arkansas Centennial Commission, subject to the approval of the mint authorities. Edward Everett

Burr, of Paragould, was the artist who submitted the winning design. The one hundredth anniversary does not occur until 1936.

According to an illustration of the designs which appear in a Little Rock newspaper, the obverse shows a war-bonneted Indian head slightly to one side and partly behind a female head representing Liberty. Below is "Arkansas Centennial. 1836-1936." The reverse shows a spread eagle partly upon the State flag of Arkansas. Upon scrolls to left and right of the eagle are "In God We Trust" and "E Pluribus Unum." The eagle is standing upon a rising sun on which is "Half Dollar." Above the flag is "United States of America."

An issue of 500,000 is authorized. They will be sold by the commission and the proceeds will be used to help defray the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held in Arkansas in 1936.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

New Zealand—The two denominations of the new set of coins for New Zealand not previously illustrated are reproduced here. The reverse of the



shilling shows a youthful Maori warrior clad in pin pin or reed kilt, crouched alert holding taiha or war staff. The reverse of the threepence has two



carved meres or Maori war clubs crossed. The silver crown (to be struck for collectors only) and the copper penny and halfpenny are yet to be issued.

SAN FRANCISCO TO HAVE NEW MINT BUILDING.

Officials of the U. S. Mint in San Francisco now are considering 45 sites as possible new locations of a proposed new mint, for the construction of which the Public Works Administration has set aside \$1,225,000. The present mint provides cramped quarters for the unusual activities brought about by the Government's silver and gold buying programs, and the 60-year old building is in need of a complete modernization and expansion of facilities. Present-day conditions have necessitated the employment of about twice as many workers as before and the 145 employees, now working in the various departments, make expansion of facilities necessary, mint officials say.—Wall Street Journal.

RARE COIN OF SCOTLAND FOUND.

Jedburgh, Scotland, has just been presented a rare coin of the Mary Queen of Scots period and will place it on exhibition in the Queen Mary House. It was discovered recently in the Grangemouth district. Bearing the date 1565, it is one of few known to carry the name of Henry Darnley as King of Scotland. On the reverse side is a figure of the Crookston Castle yew tree, where Darnley and Queen Mary are believed to have courted—Newspaper Clipping.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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ONTARIO—R. W. THOM, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE A. N. A.

The list of District Secretaries for the A. N. A. is being revised and the above are the appointments made to the present. As additional appointments are made they will be included in the list.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 1, 1934.

- 4511 Leon T. Gross, 297 South Schuyler Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.
 4512 Dr. C. F. Miller, Marlin, Texas.
 4513 Robert E. Fisher, 700 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 4514 Heart of America Numismatic Association, Frank C. Ross, Secty., 15 East 82nd Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 4515 Frank C. Ross, 15 East 82nd Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 4516 M. M. Gottlieb, 1517 Union Street, Allentown, Pa.
 4517 Northwest Coin Club, Carl M. Becken, Treas., 7 North 7th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
 4518 H. Clarke Mooney, 645 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 4519 Eric Korsgren, 398 Douglas Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4520 Thomas G. Melish, 312 United Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 4521 John A. Dawson, 1785 Coventry Road, Columbus, Ohio.
 4522 Charles A. Kays, P. O. Box 54, McKees Rocks, Pa.
 4523 W. R. MacFarlane, 500 Main Street, Watsonville, Cal.
 4524 Bruno Klaus, 220 East 85th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4525 Stanley Scott, 44 Fanshaw Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
 4526 William H. Sternberg, 152 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
 4527 J. G. Pallos, 85 G Street, Johnstown, Pa.
 4528 Robert R. Prann, P. O. Box 144, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 4529 Walter Gury, 4903 West End Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 4530 Chester A. Jobst, 120 Ozanam Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.
 4531 Otto H. Hieb, 516 17th Street, Oakland, Cal.
 4532 Lewis C. Cole, P. O. Box 277, El Centro, Cal.
 4534 Irving H. Oliver, 615 North Jackson Street, Glendale, Cal.
 4535 E. C. Henderson, 661 South Harris Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
 4536 William H. Sheldon, M. D., University of Chicago, Clinics, Chicago, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 10, 1934. If no objections are received prior to September 1, 1934, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the September issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
Earl P. Garey (General), 522 North Fourth Street, Sunbury, Pa.	Louis Dewart Robert K. Botsford
Siegfried Schachne (General), Masonic Temple Bldg., Chillicothe, Ohio	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Edward E. Eron (General), 2631-A North Humboldt Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.	L. A. Burmeister, Jr. Harry T. Wilson
Charles A. McLean (United States Coins), Care American Legion Auxiliary, E. 2, Oteen, N. C.	William D. Hogan Harry T. Wilson
J. W. Janssen (General), Eldora, Iowa	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
Joseph J. King (English), 3920 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. .	Harley L. Freeman Western Reserve Numismatic Club
George Whalley (Silver Dollars), 785 East 100th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.....	Harley L. Freeman Western Reserve Num. Club
Edgar P. Lent (General), 4537 Bermald Avenue, South Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio	Harley L. Freeman Western Reserve Numismatic Club
Sigmund Stamm (General), 1103 Pinehurst Street, Jackson, Miss.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
R. A. Wilson (Half Cents and Civil War Tokens), P. O. Box H, Hyde Park, Los Angeles, Cal.	A. D. Gage Harry T. Wilson
L. J. La Breche (United States Coins), 31 Greendale Avenue, Lowell, Mass.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra

George E. Weller (United States Coins and General), 145 Kenmore Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio	George M. Officer Frank W. Schilling
Theodor Hentgen (General), 864 Bronx Park South, New York, N. Y.	F. S. Knobloch O. T. Sghia
E. W. McNeill (General), 96 Sharon Street, Shelby, Ohio	H. Dale Kuhn Harley L. Freeman
Oscar G. Rehs (General), 1049 Buttonwood Street, Reading, Pa.	Harry S. Boynton Harry T. Wilson
Hubert W. Carcaba (United States Coins), 182 Magnolia Avenue, St. Augustine, Fla.	M. H. Bolender Harry T. Wilson
Stanley J. Mead (General), Ida Grove, Iowa	Nelson T. Thorson Harry T. Wilson
J. P. Warrenfeltz (General), 242 Dennison Avenue, Elyria, Ohio	J. J. Gonzales H. L. Peer
Nathan Sanders (General), 1312 Sheridan Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Vernon L. Brown Moritz Wormser
Earle D. Sherwood (General), P. O. Box 337, Pawling, N. Y.	Robert K. Botsford Harry T. Wilson

Admitted to Life Membership.

T. James Clarke, 38 Charles Street, Jamestown, N. Y.	Recommendation of Harley L. Freeman Harry T. Wilson
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Changes of Address.

A. W. Reeves, from 10457 Bensley Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to P. O. Box 144, South Chicago Station, Chicago, Ill.
 George J. Tourek, from 4111 West Cermak Road, Chicago, Ill., to 4159 West 21st Street, Hawthorn Station, Chicago, Ill.
 M. F. Zuber, from P. O. Box 5, Port Blakely, Wash., to Ellsport, Wash.
 Will W. Neil, from Care Neil's Drug Store, Baldwin, Kan., to Neil Pharmacy, Abilene, Kan.
 William F. Dunham, from Care Press Club, Chicago, Ill., to 1112 Radcliff Drive, Toledo, Ohio.
 Marti S. Meigs, from Care Mrs. C. L. Foote, Main Street, Concord, Mass., to Edgarton, Mass.
 William F. Majory, Jr., from 4705 44th Street, Woodside, N. Y., to Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.
 David M. Bullowa, from Adams Hall, Madison, Wis., to 10 West 86th Street, New York, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

FROM THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

The library work has slowed up somewhat during the last few months, due to the fact that the Librarian once again has a "regular job" and has had to make some changes in his schedule. Then, just as he was getting under way again, the local CWA undertook the task of remodelling and painting the interior of the museum, where our library is kept. Consequently, there are many requests for books on hand that cannot be filled for a while. So if you haven't heard about yours, don't worry; we will get to you after a while.

Among the recent additions to the Library is a large quantity of books presented by Moritz Wormser, and also many specimens of scrip. Will do our best to get a list of this in the September issue of *The Numismatist*.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Librarian.

Rochester, N. Y., July 14, 1934.

NOMINATIONS FOR A. N. A. OFFICERS.

Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary, announces receipt of the following nominations for officers of the A. N. A., election to take place at the Cleveland (Ohio) Convention, August 18 to 23, 1934:

For President—Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.

For First Vice-President—Harvey L. Hansen, Piedmont, Cal.; Herbert W. Walker, Warren, Ohio.

For Second Vice-President—Ragnar Cederlund, Winnetka, Ill.; Fred C. C. Boyd, New York City.

For General Secretary—Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Robert H. Lloyd, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

For Treasurer—George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

For Librarian and Curator—Charles W. Foster, Rochester, N. Y.

For Chairman of Board of Governors—Harley L. Freeman, Cleveland, O.

For Members of the Board of Governors—William A. Philpott, Jr., Dallas, Texas; T. James Clarke, Jamestown, N. Y.; Henry Hunt, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago, Ill.; George A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas O. Mabbott, New York City; Shepard Pond, Boston, Mass.; Robert H. Lloyd, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Howard D. Gibbs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

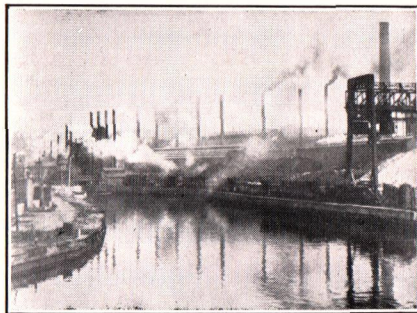
Chairman Urges Members to Attend Convention

AUGUST 18 TO 23, 1934.

To All Members of the American Numismatic Association and All Readers of The Numismatist:

The 1934 annual convention of the American Numismatic Association to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18 to 23 inclusive, promises to be of real interest to everyone who has a hobby. While the exhibits will be mainly of numismatic material, the size and diversity of the collections will make it well worth anyone's time to stop in and see them.

The displays will, in all probability, form the largest and finest numismatic exhibit ever shown publicly, and the local committee is prepared to handle record-breaking crowds and any number of exhibitors. In order to make the event educational as well as interesting, a few collectors have



View on the Cuyahoga River.

been requested to bring specific material in order to depict a complete history of the coinage of the world from earliest times to the present. However, the success of the exhibit depends on the rank and file of the general membership and not upon the efforts of a few well-known collectors. This year we urge every visiting collector to make an exhibit if it be no more than a dozen of his favorite coins.

Adequate space has been provided in the exhibit hall, which is ideally arranged and lighted, and over 100 cases are on hand to handle the displays. Each case is provided with a lock. There will be police protection twenty-four hours a day, and in addition your exhibit will be insured at your own valuation. A novelty this year will be a dealers' bourse, where they may display their wares, and all trafficking in coins, medals, and paper money will be carried on here. The main hall is reserved for exhibits only.

The Carter Hotel was selected for several reasons. It is just a little off the beaten path, but only two short blocks from the heart of the city. One of Cleveland's leading hotels, it has recently been completely redecorated

and refurbished, and offers, at moderate prices, the largest and finest guest rooms of any hotel in the city. For those who do not care to dine at the hotel, there are several very fine restaurants within five minutes' walk.

The weather in Cleveland in August is usually quite comfortable, due to the close proximity to Lake Erie. The entertainment has been planned to furnish variety, with both educational and entertaining features, but with sufficient open time in which you may follow your own inclinations.

The cost of the tickets will be reasonable, but for those who can not take in all the entertainments, single tickets will be sold. The convention badge, which will be a beautiful specimen of medallic art, will be given free to every A. N. A. member in good standing who registers at the convention and to every guest who purchases a complete book of tickets, and there is no limit to the number of guests you may bring.

Why not take that much needed vacation in Cleveland, and at the same time, give yourself the treat of an A. N. A. convention, something you have promised yourself for years, but never indulged. Here you will see the famous collections of which you have heard. Here you will feel the thrill of bidding at auction for some coin you covet. Here you will enjoy the fellowship of your kind, the men you read about in *The Numismatist*.

It will be a week that will live long in your memory.

Sincerely yours,

HARLEY L. FREEMAN,

General Chairman, A. N. A. Convention Committee.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION AUCTION SALE.

One of the most interesting and entertaining features of recent A. N. A. conventions has been the public auction, and this year will be no exception. The committee has arranged the auction more as an entertainment feature for the guests than a commercial proposition, and the only profit derived will be used to help defray convention expenses.

The items to be sold have been selected from a great amount of material offered, and only a limited number of lots of better-than-average material have been selected. Catalogues will be distributed to all members or guests at the convention, but will not be mailed to the entire membership. However, to accommodate those who will be unable to attend the convention, and who think they would be interested in the auction material, a few extra catalogues have been printed and will be sent on request by applying to Chas. J. Molnar, 33 Euclid Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

The terms of the sale will be strictly cash, and other conditions of the sale will be the same as followed by the larger dealers. The date of the auction will be August 20th, 8 P. M., at the Carter Hotel, and all material will be on exhibit the afternoon of the same day.

A brief resumé of the type of material to be sold is as follows, and the sale will contain about seven hundred lots:

Fifty one-dollar gold pieces.

Fifteen quarter eagles.

Fifteen three-dollar gold pieces.

1879 Four-dollar gold Stella.

1852 Ten-dollar U. S. Assay Office.

1853 Twenty-dollar U. S. Assay Office.

California gold quarters, halves and dollars.

Commemorative gold.

Complete set of commemorative half dollars.

All denominations of U. S. from half cent to silver dollars in fine to proof condition.

1836 dollar, Gobrecht, without stars.

Uncirculated fractional currency and U. S. notes.

Broken-bank bills and emergency scrip.

A few very nice Greek and Roman coins.

Copper hawk or bell money.

Aztec tau or chopper shaped copper.

Boar tusk money.

Iron spear-shaped wife money, Abong-Abong tribe, 17 inches long.

Miscellaneous medals, tokens, etc.

H. L. F.

PRESIDENT THORSON VISITS KANSAS CITY CLUB.

As the annual convention of the A. N. A. is approaching, our interest in coins and clubs is having its usual yearly revival as a spectator and visitor.

When the Omaha Coin Club gathered for its July meeting there were several ladies present. There was a fine spirit of enthusiasm prevailing and a snappy, if short, auction at the close.

This inspired me on the way home to remark to the President of the A. N. A., "Why not visit the Kansas City Club and make their acquaintance previous to the convention in August." According to The Numismatist, Monday, July 9, was the next meeting date, so we sent a wire to H. E. Rowold, president of the Heart of America Numismatic Association, who wired back the Pickwick Hotel would be their July meeting place. It would be hard to do justice to the cordial reception given to us by the club, individually and collectively. The meeting was expertly conducted by Mr. Rowold as chairman and F. C. Ross, their efficient secretary.

The Kansas City group has the material for a fine club and is increasing its membership at every meeting. They have a happy combination of advanced and younger collectors. The club enrolls a veteran member of the A. N. A., W. H. Wilkinson, who brought Mrs. Wilkinson, and B. H. Berkshire, a collector and member of the A. N. A. for many years.

Nowhere have we seen more enthusiasm or pleasure in the coin hobby than in this group of about 25 collectors. They have the ambition, which is characteristic of the West, to do things. In fact, the president has the inner vision that some day Kansas City may have a club strong enough to entertain the A. N. A. at a convention.

It was a pleasure to make the acquaintance of both Mr. and Mrs. Rowold, who entertained us graciously at their home preceding the meeting.

MRS. NELSON T. THORSON.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at the Y. M. C. A. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1562 Westview Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. William R. Tait, Secretary, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Jack E. Bishop, Secretary, 318 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Monday of each month. R. W. Robinson, Secretary, 18 Pine Street, New York City.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Oliver H. Griffin, Secretary, 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. V. Parker, Secretary, 6004 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. A. M. Livingston, Secretary, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City. Frank C. Ross, Secretary, 15 East 62d St., Kansas City, Mo.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mrs. Gladys W. Nixdorf, Secretary, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paulhus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets third Tuesday of the month at Central Y. M. C. A. Lyman F. Johnson, Secretary, 15 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha Public Library. A. J. Pilmaier, Secretary, 2108 S. 35th Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 509, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Joseph B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Paul S. Burns, Secretary, 2012 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts., N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Monday of each month at the Roger Smith Hotel, White Plains, N. Y. William S. Dewey, Secretary, 38 South Fifteenth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets third Friday of each month at the Home Saving and Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 519 Garfield Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—307th regular monthly meeting, July 13, A. W. Deas, vice-president, presiding. V. L. Brown acted as secretary in the absence of F. C. C. Boyd. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Brown, Bullowa, Deas, Gutttag, Kortjohn, Kraus, Morris, Sghia, Simons, Stein, Tait, Wood and Wormser.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Kortjohn: Recent acquisitions, including proof cents of 1859 and 1860, proof half cent of 1850 and uncirculated Lafayette dollar.

Mr. Sghia: 1792 Half Disme, 1876 Centennial dollar, 1852 Half Dollar "O" Mint, Unc., 1802 ½ guinea George III.

Mr. Kraus: Bohemia, 3 ducat gold commemorating the 1,000 anniversary of the death of St. Ulenzel.

Mr. Bullowa: 1876 Centennial dollar and original case.

Mr. Morris: Selection of revolutionary coins, tokens.

Mr. Gutttag: Five sheets of notes from the Massachusetts Bank, Boston, 1770-1800, in \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40, \$50 and \$100 denominations. Sheet of 8 New York Water Work notes. Sheet of 4 State of Rhode Island notes, 1786. Danzig, 2 gulden silver, 1 gulden nickel, 1932. Albania, ½ lek, 1930, nickel.

Mr. Brown: Small Centennial medal of the Philadelphia Exposition, 1876. Maryland Tercentenary Commemorative \$½, 1934.

Mr. Deas: Note, Bank of United States, \$5, 1830. Draft on Bank of New York, 1866.

Mr. Wormser: Colonial Paper Money: New York, 1775, \$3; New York Water Works, 1776, 2 shillings; New Jersey, 1776, £3 and £6; Pennsylvania, 1764, 3 pence, a pair; South Carolina, 1778, a block of 2/6, 3/9, 5 and 10 shillings; Rhode Island, 1786, a double sheet of 6d., 9d., 1 sh. and 2/6 sh., another of 20 sh., 30 sh., 40 sh. and £3. 1780 double sheet of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 20 dollars. United Colonies, 1775, 7 dollars. 2 Franklin medals.

The secretary read in memoriam cards from Lila Heard on the death of Mrs. Kohler and from the Proskey family on the recent death of Mrs. D. Prosky. Flowers were sent to Mrs. Prosky's funeral in the name of the New York Numismatic Club.

Mr. Stein reported for the executive committee and suggested as the topic for the August meeting, "Coins of Venice." Mr. Sghia suggested that we also include "U. S. Quarters." Mr. Sghia also spoke in favor of the questionnaire sent out by the secretary. He feels sure that the executive committee will receive from this questionnaire some helpful suggestions. The topic was approved.

The membership committee proposed the name of Frank W. Crane, 333 W. 86th street. This application will be acted upon at the August meeting.

Mr. Wood read a letter from Mr. Marx stating he recently had a heart attack and that his doctor had advised him to stay in for about six weeks. The secretary was instructed to write a letter to Mr. Marx expressing to him the club's regret on learning of his illness and wishing him a speedy recovery.

A letter was read from Frederick S. Knobloch, secretary of the Bronx Coin Club, inviting the members of the New York Numismatic Club to attend their next meeting, July 25th. This invitation was supplemented by a personal one from Mr. Sghia.

Mr. Wormser urged everyone to attend the A. N. A. Convention in Cleveland.

Mr. Tait read an article from a Baltimore newspaper in regard to forming a coin club in Baltimore.

Mr. Kraus read a letter from the Cracker Jack Company in regard to the aluminum tokens of the various presidents of the United States that they have issued. The cost per set of 31 tokens is 31 cents, plus postage. Mr. Tait accepted orders.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—76th meeting, June 5th. Members present included: Messrs. Burks, Carey, Carlson, Harbeck, Jorgensen, Kirkpatrick, Krachey, Ed M. Lee, Kenneth Lee, Mansbach, May, McCormick, Mitchell, Pradeau, Sandaker, Dr. Smith, Tierney, Van Rossem. Guests for the evening were: Miss Hicks, S. P. Lilley, Irving H. Oliver, Roger Noble Burnham and R. A. Wilson.

The motion relative to honorary members was permanently tabled.

Dr. Harbeck introduced the guest speaker for the evening, Mr. Roger Noble Burnham, who spoke quite extensively on the various phases of die making, medallie art, etc. Mr. Burnham sketched the various processes in the evolution of a medal, from the conception of the idea to a small drawing, then an enlargement of the drawing, and from that a plaster mold, and then transferred finally to a plaster cast. The cast as finally made then goes to the die cutter. The modeling processes are twofold: First, the ancient Egyptian method of cutting back from the surface, and second, the molding out type. Mr. Burnham displayed numerous examples of the various types and processes of medallie art, including several French medals which were hand struck. After a medal has been struck it is treated in various ways. It is sometimes given a light sand-blast, then dipped in acid, and rubbed by hand to bring out the highlights. At other times the medal may be plated over and then the plating toned down to give the desired effect. Mr. Burnham explained, from a question asked, that the sand-blast effect is produced by forcing a fine sand through a hose on the surface, and this blowing by force causes a fine cutting, giving the surface the frosty effect we know as sand-blast.

The members had ample opportunity to study and look over the exhibit of specimens shown, which gave most all the finishes, types, etc., of medallie art used today.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—77th meeting, July 10, the following members being present: Messrs. Caldwell, Carey, Carlsen, Gilhousen, Haas, Harbeck, Hart, Kirkpatrick, Krachey, Laible, Ed Lee, Kenneth Lee, May, Misch, McCormick, Pradeau, Dr. Smith and Van Rossem. Irving H. Oliver and George D. Root were present as guests of Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Mansbach. Each made application for club membership. Mr. Root is also applying for A. N. A. membership.

It was reported that our pioneer member, Mr. Brown, has had a stroke. All felt the greatest sympathy with him. We hope he will recover.

Dr. Pradeau spoke on the history of certain Mexican medals, which he exhibited, temp. Hidalgo and Iturbide. The first, issued by the Viceroy at Mexico City, commemorates the decisive defeats of Hidalgo and his followers, as follows: Aculco, November 6, 1810; Guanajuato, November 23; Calderon, January 6, 1811. It will be remembered that Hidalgo was a priest, his followers peones, while their opponents were trained soldiers. The Viceroy's medal is inscribed "Vencio en Aculco Guanajuato y Calderon." Monogram of F7 crowned (Fernando VII). Agustin Iturbide, a colonel in the royal army, turned coat, initiating a plan of action known as the Plan of Guadalupe, which was successful, the Viceroy abdicated the Spanish rule into the hands of Iturbide and his associates, 1821. In 1822 Iturbide assumed the imperial title. He caused to be issued two medals, inscribed "Prima Epoca" and "Segunda Epoca," distributed to his followers. Those who joined the cause between February 28 and June 15, 1821, were given the First Epoch medal, to be worn suspended from the neck by a white ribbon; those who joined June 16 to September 15 received the Second Epoch medal, to be worn by a tri-colored (red, white and green) ribbon on the left breast, while those who joined after September 15 wore the Second Epoch medal without a ribbon. Thus Iturbide sowed the seeds of division and discontent among his followers' ranks, culminating in his dethronement early in 1823. The first Emperor of Mexico pushed himself off his own throne.

Dr. Harbeck spoke on the coins of Emperor Diocletian. The first coins of this great ruler were, naturally, the same as those of his predecessors. These were antoniniani or double denarii, with the radiate crown which designates the antoninianus, made of copper covered with silver or tin wash, which soon wore off, exposing the base core. Diocletian's monetary reform established a new coin later known as the follis, with its divisions, all with a crown of laurel on the Emperor's head. This man, great administrator as he was, decided that the Roman Empire was too great to be ruled by one lone man, so he took as a colleague, with his own rank as Augustus, Maximianus Hercules, and appointed two subordinate rulers known as Caesars. He divided the empire in four parts, each Augustus and each Caesar becoming the administrator of a quarter. The two Caesars were Galerius Valerius Maximianus, or Galerius, and Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great. Later two other Caesars were appointed, Galerius and Constantius made Augusti, and the two senior emperors (Diocletian and Maximian Hercules) abdicated. Diocletian, one of the few great rulers to do so, retired to his farm and refused to ever again become Emperor; but Maximian returned and claimed the Imperial purple not only once but twice.

Dr. Harbeck illustrated his talk with various coins of Diocletian; Mr. Carey exhibited others, and Mr. Haas exhibited some of Diocletian, Maximian Hercules, Galerius, Constantius Chlorus, Helena and Theodora (Constantius' first and second wives). Diocletian was one of the earliest rulers to attempt fixing prices, by an edict of 301 A. D., which fixed prices for practically everything, and by means of encouragement to abide by the prices as fixed, the penalty for failure to do so was death. The edict met with the usual success. History records that thousands were annually put to death for failure to abide by the price-fixing edict. The large coin known as the follis was not coined long. After Diocletian's time it was only sporadically issued, notably by Julian II the Apostate, and Theodosius. Apparently these bronze coins were originally silvered or tinned also. Diocletian reintroduced the gold and silver coins, but they disappeared about 324, when Constantine I reunited the East and West under his own rule. Diocletian's gold are now rare. Smaller silver coins apparently replaced his large silver.

A proof set of 1932 Southern Rhodesia coins, and sets of New Zealand and Manchukuo coins (1933) were exhibited by Mr. Haas.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—164th meeting, June 11. The following were present: Messrs. Becker, Lloyd, Spaeth, Hopkins, Stoaks, Mosher, Draudt, Whittall, Taylor, Tracy and Clark. Visitor, Mr. Wolsley.

Correspondence was read from the Dallas Coin Club, the Chautauqua Coin and Curio Club and from New Zealand.

Mr. Mosher announced the Hobby Show to be held from November 12 to 17 at the Music Hall and proceeded to outline the arrangements for exhibits and the plans to date. A good number of suggestions were made for booths, illustrating and case displays. A suggestion to show the books and medals of the club was received and noted.

Mr. Taylor was elected curator for the balance of the year.

The secretary gave final details of the Tri-State Convention.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mosher: Annamese silver bars, 5 oz. wt.

Mr. Taylor: 10,000-mark note in lace, silk 25-mark notes and two oil-cloth notes of the war period, necessity money of 1915.

Mr. Lloyd: Halfpennies, George I to George V, all types and varieties, many uncirculated.

Mr. Hopkins: Military decorations.

A lively auction followed the meeting, featured by lots of foreign coins and some choice communion tokens.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—165th meeting, June 25th. The following were present: Messrs. Walker, Taylor, Whittall, Bixby, Draudt, Mosher, Hopkins, Lloyd and Becker. President Mosher in the chair.

Correspondence was read from the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, sponsors of the recent Tri-State Convention. The auction catalogue of the above convention was filed for reference, together with other papers.

The Y. M. C. A.'s midsummer exhibit in the lobby was called for at the first meeting of July. Cases were to be ready and material to be brought to the meeting. Mr. Spaeth gave the details to our president, and assured insurance and due protection. The exhibit to run for a week.

Messrs. Mosher, Lloyd and Hopkins commented on the good times had in Jamestown while attending the Tri-State Convention, June 15th and 16th.

The secretary announced that he would make up an order to the Treasurer of the United States for such minor and silver coins as the members might requisition.

The business meeting was adjourned to allow Mr. Mosher to present an interesting paper.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mosher: Follis of Maximus, 305-308 A. D., unc. Four miniature cream pitchers and teakettles made from cents and dimes. Brass token of the Michigan Central R. R. for $\frac{1}{2}$ cord of wood. Russian stamp currency for 10, 15 and 20 kopecks.

Mr. Draudt: About 100 varieties of Shell Gas and Oil tokens of Buffalo. Collection of large cents, 1793 to 1857, fine to unc. 1855 pattern eagle cent, proof.

Mr. Hopkins: Medal of J. W. Horner, Rochester N. A. Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.

Mr. Taylor: \$5 bank note of New York, N. B. A., Series 1902, blue seal. \$5 as above, but Series 1882, brown seal and reverse. \$5 New Amsterdam National Bank of New York, Series 1882, brown reverse. \$5 National Bank of Commerce, New York, Series 1882, brown reverse, signature of J. P. Morgan, Sr. All of the above crisp uncirculated and a very fine showing. \$2 Central National Bank of New York, Colby and Spinner, Series 1865.

Mr. Lloyd: $\frac{1}{2}$ guinea of George III, 1776, fine, found on a farm in Niagara county, New York.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 23. Meeting was called to order by President Wernstrom, with the following members present: Messrs. Wernstrom, Wyman, Thomson, Kraft, H. L. Hill, Wilson, DeSelms, Knabenschuh and Roy Hill. Visitors, Henry R. Butler and R. W. Schumacher, of Oakland, and Jules C. Waters and Royce L. Waters of San Francisco. President Wernstrom named Roy Hill to act as secretary for the evening.

H. L. Hill reported briefly on his recent visit to Los Angeles and the collectors he met there.

Roy Hill showed an article in the May, 1934, number of the magazine Asia, dealing with "Manchurian Currencies," and Mr. Wernstrom showed a new book he has acquired, dealing with Civil War tokens and merchant cards.

Two of our visitors, Messrs. Butler and Schuhmacher, related some of their daily contacts with coins in their business of precious metals melt-

ing, and expressed a desire to get acquainted with us and learn more about the coins that come to them.

The program for the evening proved to be a dish of "Numismatic Chop Suey" served by Arthur C. Wyman in an interesting manner. Among the many coins displayed were: Maria Theresa thaler, 1780, of Austria, a coin whose design and date has been unchanged during all the years of its issue from 1780 to 1933; Roman Republic denarius of 46 B. C., struck of silver by Julius Caesar to pay his troops in the campaign against the Barbarians; a French $\frac{1}{8}$ ecu of 1596 bearing the name of Charles X, although Henry IV was King at the time; Holland daalder of 1586 bearing the head of an Englishman, the Earl of Leicester; Bohemia thaler, whence the name dollar and other various spellings of the word originated; Judea shekel of 137 B. C., issued at the time of the First Revolt; four coins showing the heads of Napoleon I, II, III, IV; five coins showing the heads of the King Georges of England I, II, III, IV and V; a gold piece of Spain about 1492, money current at the time Columbus sought assistance from Ferdinand and Isabella for his trips of discovery; another gold piece, a Venice ducat, so prominently mentioned in "The Merchant of Venice"; one each of the United States copper cent of 1793, silver half dollar of 1794 and a gold \$10 of 1795, representing the first years of the appearance of these types of coins. All in all, it was a very interesting dish and we are grateful for this program.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—225th meeting, June 27th. The following members were present: Messrs. Wyman, Wernstrom, Knabenschuh, Wilson, Kraft, Webb, Vogel, Rausch, Thomson, Roy Hill and Hansen. Guests: Messrs. Jules and Royce Waters, Morgan, Schultz, Rudee and Schuhmacher.

The secretary urged the members to prepare papers to be read at the forthcoming A. N. A. convention in Cleveland. A notice from Farran Zerbe regarding dangerous counterfeit half-dollars was read.

President Wernstrom announced that he had been appointed a member of the A. N. A. Nomination Committee for the forthcoming convention and urged the members to be sure to vote their ballots. He also extended greetings from T. James Clarke.

Mr. Wyman exhibited and spoke on a recent acquisition: France, 1 decime restruck 5 centimes, with obverse and reverse reversed; period, 1796-1800.

It being a vacation month William Kraft had very aptly chosen for his subject "Coins of Switzerland" and took us traveling among the various cantons. He laid particular emphasis on the coins issued since the formation of the Swiss Confederacy in 1291. A nice exhibit helped the members to visualize the many points our speaker brought out in his usual scholarly manner.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—June 5, 510th meeting, President Foster presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Harzinski, C. A. Peake, Plumb, Horner, Lindboe, Parker, Potter, Mrs. C. M. Hart, Amberg, Sloane, Liess, Sunday, G. J. Bauer, Gilman and Kolb.

Mr. Kolb displayed a 500th meeting token, which was to be presented to the British Museum.

Dr. Parker gave a summary of the progress being made on the Hobby Show.

Plans were made for the first outing of the season, the date being Tuesday, June 12th. Members were asked to meet at the Genesee Motors at 1 P. M. and motor to Point Peake.

Plans were also made for the Jamestown Convention. Five members planned to attend.

After the auction the meeting was adjourned.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—June 19, 511th meeting, President Foster presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Harzinski, Plumb, Foster, Amberg, C. A. Peake, Lindboe, Moore, Horner, Liess, Sloane, Potter, Parker, Sunday, Kolb and G. J. Bauer. Guest, Howard Madden.

Report of the first outing was given by Mr. Lindboe, and a rising vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Peake and G. J. Bauer for their part in making it a big success.

Mr. Bauer and Mr. Amberg gave a very fine report of the doings at the Jamestown convention. Rochester was well represented there with the following visitors: Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Bauer, G. A. Gillette, A. H. Plumb, W. Amberg, J. W. Horner, L. L. Babin, Frank Niven and W. A. Carr.

An addition was made to the R. N. A. Library, "Chats on Old Coin," by F. W. Burgess.

Much discussion was given in regard to a joint meeting with the Buffalo Numismatic Association and the Syracuse Numismatic Association. The secretary was asked to write to each club.

Mr. Bauer then called the members' attention to the nomination of candidates for office of the American Numismatic Association. The R. N. A. unanimously voted the following members for office: President, L. A. Renaud; First Vice-President, Harvey L. Hansen; Second Vice-President, Fred. C. C. Boyd; Secretary, Robert H. Lloyd; Treasurer, G. H. Blake; Librarian, C. W. Foster; Chairman of the Board of Governors, H. L. Freeman; Members of the Board, G. A. Gillette, Henry Hunt, T. James Clarke and Shepard Pond.

After the auction the meeting was adjourned.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—June 21. In celebration of the beginning of the seventh year of the club the following members met at the Baker Hotel at 6.30 for a "Dutch treat" dinner: Messrs. Bowman, Murray Brooks, Chester Brooks, Conover, Cupp, Joiner, Lloyd, McGlamery, Philpott, W. V. Parker, Price, Raskin, Russ, Williams and Schultz.

Mr. Mehl, who was to have been program chairman, being in California, the evening was devoted to a round-table discussion and auction.

Mr. Schultz made a suggestion that the club have an afternoon of golf, followed by a picnic, with details to be worked out by a picnic committee.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Raskin: St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece, 1907; Norse-American, thin planchet; Captain Cook half dollar; Oregon Trail half dollar, 1928; Lincoln half dollar, Unc.; 1922 D mint cents; Fort Vancouver half dollar; McKinley gold dollar, 1916; Mexican two pesos, 1920.

Chester Brooks: Mehl's gold catalog of May, 1925.

W. V. Parker: \$1 Adrian Insurance Company note of 1853, signed by A. J. Comstock and A. Parker, a great-uncle.

The meeting adjourned after the auction.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—160th regular meeting, June 13th, President Budde in the chair, with 22 members and 8 guests present.

Convention committees reported on progress to date.

The material donated by the various members brought \$79 at auction, which was added to the treasury.

A short description of the exhibits was given by the members, as follows:

Mr. Spencer: Roman silver and bronze illustrating the practice of inflation as early as 240 B. C. to bolster the treasury depleted by the Punic Wars. Silver coins from Augustus, 14 A. D., to Probus, 286 A. D.

Dr. Sargis: Bronzes of Gallienus and wife, Salonina; Valerian and wife, Mariniana; Trajan Decius and wife, Etruscilla; Severus Alexander and wife, Barbia Orbiana. A silver medallion of Septimius Severus, an uncirculated Gordianus third and medallion of Claudius.

Mr. Gregor: Uncirculated 1860 S gold dollar; proof quarter eagles of 1911, 1893 and 1898. 1915 gold peso, proof, of Cuba, and 1920 two pesos of Mexico. 1883 Hawaii silver set in uncirculated condition, 10, 25, 50 cents and \$1.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—161st meeting, July 11th, President Budde in the chair, with 29 members and guests present.

Convention committees reported and a complete outline of the convention program was presented to the club.

George Whalley was elected to membership.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gibbs: Wife money of French Cameroun, West Africa, Bulu, KaKa, Abongabang tribe, shaped like spears from 12 to 30 inches long, but not weapons. Various Aztec medias in jade, copper, stone, etc. New Guinea boar tusk money.

L. W. Booth: Uncirculated 1928 silver dollar and 1934 quarter.

Mr. Spencer: Greek bronze and silver, including tetradrachm of Carthage, drachm of Corinth, tetrobol of Argos, tortoise coin of Aegina, bronze of Gela, B. C. 479.

Mr. King: Pennies of Henry II coined for Henry, Richard and John, showing the difference in dies and workmanship.

Mr. Sawicki: Bryan dollars by Spaulding, wheel and plain reverse; Bryan dollars by Gorham, wheel and plain reverse; pattern 50c., brilliant proof, 1870; seven U. S. cents 1808, three die varieties 1817, 1822, 1823, 1839 head of 38.

J. W. Tregor: Theodore Roosevelt medal, Maryland Tercentenary medal-Hon, Peace dollar of 1921 in original case, coins of the Republic of Ecuador coined at Philadelphia mint, 6 krajczar of Hungary, 1669, and Columbian half dollars of 1892 and 1893 with die breaks.

Mr. Freeman: A fine copy of Crosby's "Early Coins of America" and seven small-size U. S. \$1 notes with different signature combinations.

After a short auction meeting adjourned.

BRONX COIN CLUB—Tenth meeting, June 27th, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Clark, Dewey, Hentgen, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Lenker, McGinnis, Presbrey, Sghia, Stein and Van Der Meer. Guests, Messrs. Dinkel, Kennedy, Lammers and Moss.

A paper was read by Mr. Stein on "The Year 69 A. D. in Numismatics." A rising vote of thanks was extended Mr. Stein.

Mr. Dewey also received a rising vote of thanks for his paper, "The U. S. Dime: A Numismatic Step-Child."

As the topic for the evening was: "Coins of countries beginning with the letter 'H' and the ten-cent pieces of the United States," the exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: Coins of Haiti, Hawaii, Honduras, Hongkong, Hungary, Greenland and three medals.

Mr. Dewey: A type collection of dimes from 1834 to 1929; various mint-marked dimes from 1871 to 1931; 1877 cent of Holland and a one-mil piece of Hongkong dated 1866.

Mr. Hentgen: Coins of Luxemburg and a number of French medals.

Mr. Knobloch: Flying eagle cents of 1857 and 1858.

Mr. Kortjohn: Two frames of dimes, 1805 to 1931; pattern dime dated 1870, A-W. 999.

Mr. Sghia: A type collection of early dimes; gold and silver coins of Haiti, Hannover, Hagenau, Hamburg, Haiku, Hindustan, Honduras, Hesse, Hohenlohe and Hungary.

Mr. Stein: Coins of Galba, Otho, Vitellius and Vespasian.

Mr. Van Der Meer: Coins of Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht; siege coins from Leyden, Groningen, Middleburg, Maestricht, Deventer and Amsterdam.

Our guests exhibited the following:

Mr. Kennedy: A number of copper and silver coins of Haiti.

Mr. Lammers: Copper and silver coins of Hawaii and Hungary.

Mr. Moss: A general exhibit of 38 gold pieces.

The by-laws of the club were suspended and George Kennedy and Max Moss were unanimously elected to membership.

A questionnaire, composed of 12 interesting questions, was given to each member by our president. This afforded much interest and the discussions concerning the answers were quite lively.

It was decided to hold auction sales during future meetings. A committee of three, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kortjohn and Mr. Stein, was appointed by the chair to pass on the value of all material submitted for sale.

It was decided that the topic for the next meeting is to be: "Coins of countries beginning with the letter 'I' and medals of Napoleon." The United States series will be continued with the twenty-cent pieces.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—185th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club, July 11. Sixty-three members and guests were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra.

Correspondence was read relative to the new Maryland half dollar and the proposed new Arkansas and Texas coins.

Thomas Shugrue, Miss Elsie Borchardt, Walter C. Scholl and H. J. Bartholomay were elected to membership. The application of Allan W. Grisson was received.

Mrs. Barker, hostess of the coin exhibit at Marshall Field's, spoke briefly of the exhibit at the store and invited members of the club to visit the exhibit.

Mr. Boyer raised the question of relative prices of coins twenty-five years ago and today, which led to some discussion.

Mr. Ripstra announced the recent death of Franklin McVeigh, former Secretary of the Treasury, and told of his presenting buffalo nickels to members of the Chicago Numismatic Society several months before they were issued for circulation.

The 1913 Liberty-head nickel was discussed and the story of its first exhibition at a meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was told by several of the older members.

Dr. Skeen asked twenty members to stand, introduce themselves, tell their occupations, and state their collecting specialties.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Ripstra: War medals for the Waterloo and Peninsula campaigns against Napoleon.

Mr. Thacker: Three medals commemorating the death of Douglas and advertising scrip of W. C. Coup.

Mr. Davis: Check on the Bank of North America, 1792; note of the Bank of United States, and Civil War fractional issues of the cities of Albany, Jersey City and Wilmington.

Mr. Barger: A very fine collection of thirty-five crown-size coins.

Mr. Boosel: Proof set of 1865.

Mr. Cederlund: Twenty-one coins of various countries bearing chop marks, showing circulation in China.

Mr. Sheldon: A collection of quarters from 1805 to 1932.

Mr. Rayson: Queen Anne crown and a medal by Rottiers.

Mr. Josephson: \$2.50 gold, 1798; \$5, 1818, and \$10, 1796.

Mrs. Miller: A set of commemorative half dollars.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—July 12th. Present, Messrs. Kays, Moudy, Kerr, Voith, McIlrath, Smith, Sallach, Hunt, Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Jr., Reinhart, Napier, Drew, Pringle, Dunnigan and Barker. W. H. Reinhart presided in the absence of Mr. Dunnigan.

Mr. H. D. Gibbs read an interesting paper, entitled "Rarity vs. Price." A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Gibbs for his effort in preparing this topic.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Sallach: Coins of Russia, representing several reigns, in denominations from the rouble down to half-kopeck pieces.

Mr. Kerr: Several pieces of Bryan money; also a Chinese dollar of Sun-Yat-Sen.

H. D. Gibbs: Coins of Portugal and Portuguese colonies, illustrating the paper read at this meeting.

Mr. Barker: U. S. quarter dollars and Colonial copper coins.

OMAHA COIN CLUB—Second regular meeting, July 6. Members present: Messrs. Thorson, Rath sack, Blaufuss, Smith, Cleland, Ford, Hunt, Mead, Way, Hendricks, Pierson, Moulten and Pilmaier.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mead: One cent pieces from 1857 to date and foreign, all beautiful coins.

Mr. Thorson: Lot of various medals.

Mr. Hendricks: A book of bank notes and Civil War envelopes and early postal cards.

Mr. Cleland: A lot of foreign coins.

New members admitted: N. L. Stiles, John E. Alexander and John T. Myers.

President Thorson presented each of the charter members with a paper weight on which were listed the names of the charter members and the seal of the A. N. A.

After a short business session the meeting was adjourned and an auction held, for which Mr. Cleland furnished the largest number of coins.

The next regular meeting will be held at the City Hall on August 3, at which coins from the following countries will be brought for sale, trade and discussion: Canada, Costa Rica, Columbia, Celebes Island, Cyprus, Cambodia, Congo and United States 2c. pieces.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—July 3. Meeting in the office of A. C. Gies, secretary, 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., due to the closing of the Carnegie Institute over the holiday. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Piper, Laughlin, Marks, Hunt, Hall, Eastwood, Barker, Woodside and Gies.

Exhibits were as follows:

S. F. Laughlin: Triens, Campania, dolphin and thunderbolt, 4 dots; defect in casting; B. C. 306. Drachm, Persia (Fire Worshipers), Chosroes II, A. D. 590. Unc. From recent find near Teheran, Persia. Middle Bronze, Syria, serrated edge. Peru, 8 reales, Lima mint, 1838, Unc.

Mr. Gies: Four varieties of California tokens, one 1847 and three 1849; three varieties copper tokens (size of a large copper cent), 1855, "Not One Cent, But Just As Good"; some fine specimens of old firearms, and a medal of the Lincoln Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., National Republican Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1876.

The August meeting will be held at the home of Henry Hunt, Gibsonia, Pa.

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association was held July 11 at the Netherland Plaza Hotel. Present were Messrs. Crosswhite, Lyon, Thul, Broker, Thul, Schwarz, Brand and Lazar.

William H. Schwarz gave a highly interesting talk on the processes of refining gold, silver and other precious metals. He exhibited specimens of gold in the various stages of refinement, including gold as it comes from the miner. He explained the great care exercised in saving all particles of gold on the part of refiners and jewelers, whereas formerly great losses were suffered in wasted precious metals. His displays of precious metals, including iridium and platinum, were something that the members attending had not seen before and were appreciated by all.

The Association has decided to hold a display of numismatic material in September, 1934. The school children are to be invited and an effort will be made to add to the roster of coin collectors.

THE HEART OF AMERICA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (Kansas City) held its monthly meeting the evening of July 9th at its new permanent headquarters in the Pickwick Hotel. It will go down in the history of the club as the Thorson Family meeting. President Nelson T. Thorson and his wife drove from Omaha to attend the meeting, and both, in talks to the club, assured us that "the half had not been told" them about the Kansas City club. The amiable Mr. Thorson lived up to his advance notices and the estimable Mrs. Thorson surpassed all expectations. The entire club membership, with wives and friends, turned out to greet the distinguished visitors from Omaha.

After the necessary routine business was disposed of the meeting was turned over to the entertainment of, or, more strictly speaking, the entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Thorson. It is the consensus of opinion of the H. A. N. A. that the A. N. A. has the right pair at the head of it.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Tenth meeting, July 12. Those present were Messrs. Allgeyer, Beach, Barnet, Blaisdell, Dalley, Duffield, Frayne, Garrabrant, Hermeth, Higbie, Nettleship, Nixdorff, O'Malley, Perkins, Spiro, Runyon, Wade, Wenger, Tripple and Mrs. Nixdorff.

An amendment to the by-laws in connection with the election of members, whereby all applications for membership will be referred to a membership committee, came up for second and final reading and was passed.

The members were reminded of the forthcoming American Numismatic Association Convention to be held in Cleveland.

There being no topic for discussion, the meeting was adjourned, after

which Mr. O'Malley conducted an auction, which was actively participated in by the members.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the Downtown Club, 744 Broad Street, Newark, on August 9th.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The following members were present at our monthly meeting July 14: Messrs. Manley, Dr. Henderson, Andrews, Burton, Dawson, Griffin, E. C. Henderson, Chambers, Jewett, Turner, Potter and McCrory.

Mr. Turner, chairman of the entertainment committee, announced that beginning with the September meeting he was starting a program to last twelve months, with an educational program on coins beginning with large cents. Dr. Henderson and Fred Jewett will be the first to open the series.

Mr. Andrews and Dr. Henderson gave very interesting talks on Civil War store cards.

After adjournment an auction was held.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—June 5, E. P. Morgan, president, presiding. Eleven members and one visitor were present.

All members were asked to criticize the exhibition, and these criticisms were recorded for use at the next exhibition. The secretary was instructed to write the officers of Davison-Paxon Company, thanking them for the use of a room for the exhibition. E. P. Tomlinson was presented a gold dollar for having the best display. J. H. Hardwick won second prize and F. W. Cate, third prize.

E. P. Morgan exhibited a replica of apparatus used for making coins before the invention of the coin press, also a collection of medieval coins.

It was decided that at the next meeting each member should bring some coin to trade.

After looking over Mr. Morgan's exhibition, the meeting was adjourned.

LOCAL SOCIETY FOR HARTFORD, CONN.

Dunbar D. Scott, of Hartford, Conn., writes that a local organization of coin collectors will be organized in that city the coming fall.

MANY NATIONS KEEP BRITISH MINT BUSY.

The return to specie payment of several small countries having no mints of their own has caused the Royal Mint of Great Britain to be busier than at any time in its history. Orders are being filled from several Central European and American States as well as for other countries. One from Bulgaria is for \$3,000,000 of silver coins of various denominations. The total value of the silver being purchased and converted by this mint amounts to nearly \$8,000,000. Within three months the number of employes has been increased from 180 to 400.

The Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Colonel Robert A. Johnson, recently turned over a representative of The Observer of London to the curator and librarian to be shown over the establishment. The newspaper man found the mint manufacturing and testing more than 20,000 pennies for Fiji, which for the first time intends to have a coinage of its own. These coins are made of a nickel composition, have a hole in the middle and bear the Tudor crown and the inscription "George, King and Emperor."

Some very fine East African ten-cent pieces were being struck, as was also a big consignment of yellow metal coins for West Africa and some silver money for New Zealand, which has recently adopted a coinage of its own. Other orders for British Honduras, Southern Rhodesia and Iraq were all silver.

Artists who work for the mint are always glad of a little extra employment, and a change in rulership, either through death of revolution, generally means more work. The varied nature of their tasks may be seen in the coinage recently turned out by the mint for countries in all parts of the globe—for the Soviet, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Palestine, the Irish Free State, etc.

The Palestine coins, now delivered, are inscribed in three languages—Hebrew, Arabic and English—the Eastern inscriptions being “passed” by the Oriental School of Studies in London. The visitor saw being struck fifty-mil pieces, twenty of them, or 1,000 mils, being to the value of \$5.

The war and its aftermath have had a curious effect on the activities of the mint. “During the war,” said the guide, “the production of coinage was doubled. Now nobody wants the superfluity. In the ordinary way we should not want any new coinage in this country; but it must be remembered that in 1920 we changed the fineness of silver coins, owing to the dear-ness of silver.

“It was then 7 shillings 6 pence an ounce. Today, with the price of silver standing at 1 shilling 8 pence an ounce, we are recoinning the old issues into the new half-silver pieces. At present our sixpences, shillings and so forth are half paste, half silver.

“Our silver coinage is not, of course, actually full legal tender. It is only so on sufferance up to 40 shillings. It is, in fact, merely token coinage, and does not pretend to be anything else, any more than a paper pound can pretend to be intrinsically worth its face value.

“British silver coinage, which for long has been in use in most parts of the empire, is being driven out of the dominions because of the various relative values of the pound sterling.

“In South Africa, for instance, the pound was for a time of full value, but in Rhodesia it was worth only 15 shillings. Consequently, the British silver in Southern Rhodesia rapidly disappeared over the border into the Union, where it was worth more. In the end Southern Rhodesia was forced to institute a local currency which would not be subject to such influences.

“This sort of thing would have horrified good Queen Bess, who initiated colonial coinage when she chartered the East Indian Company and issued money for trading in India. She would never have tolerated any substitution for her own coins. Witness her striking of the celebrated ‘portcullis money’ for circulation in the East in competition with the Spanish and Portuguese silver, which was readily taken in Oriental markets.”—New York Times.

COIN TESTER OF YEARS AGO.

In this day of silver discussions, commodity dollars, and gold shortage a reminder of the early days of silver coinages comes to light in the form of a dial coin tester, which was able to test a coin in almost every way except the amount of alloy. Patented in 1878, the contrivance was a vest-pocket measure for both gold and silver, but it was used for the most part to test silver dollars. The device became a necessity when the Bland-Allison act of 1878 authorized the United States Treasury to help the silver-mining industry by purchasing from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of silver each month and converting it into cash in the form of silver dollars and \$10 silver certificates.

For a time it was necessary for the banks to test coins which lost weight in barter. This was particularly true of the heavy silver dollars, which came to be known as “cartwheels.” It was also necessary to test for thickness, diameter and weight gold coins, which usually shrank after some nefarious fellow had placed them in a leather bag with pumice and “sweated” several grains off the coins. The coins might be turned in to the Government or passed in trade at their face value. The remaining dust could be sold. But it was silver for the most part that concerned the bankers, for with the free coinage of silver, under the axiom that “bad money drives out good,” gold coins disappeared from circulation. The abundance of silver dollars gave rise to a problem in another quarter since they were most awkward to lug about. The Treasury found difficulty in keeping in circulation as much as thirty per cent. of the amount minted.

In addition, since the Government wished at this time to maintain a silver and gold parity, and since the ratio had dropped from about 16 to 1 in 1875 to about 31 to 1 in 1890, the silver question was becoming acute. The coin tester passed out of use about 1890 when the Government decided to issue paper money for the silver dollars which would not stay in circulation.—Baltimore Sun.

Believe It Or Not (with apologies to Ripley)

NUMISMATICS

From the

ATLANTIC

To the Pacific

“wind up” in Texas

The WILLIAM O. COMSTOCK Collection
of Boston

Coins of the entire world, from Ancient Greek
to the present time,

and the

H. A. STODDARD COLLECTION

Pasadena, California

The most complete collection ever formed West
of the Rockies—a total of about Seventy-five
Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) worth of fine
and interesting numismatic material—placed
with me within the last month and to be offered
by me during the coming Season.

It pays you to be on my “Mehling List.”

Write me whenever you want to buy or sell. More
than thirty-three years of proven successful numismatic
service.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in America.

Established 30 Years. Capital \$250,000.00.

Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on
liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company

OFFICE AT FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

Maryland first issued paper money under the colonial form of Government, and was the first Colony to use DOLLARS in 1767 on Colonial Bills instead of SHILLINGS and PENCE.

The Bank of Maryland, located at Baltimore, was the first State Bank chartered by the Legislature in 1790, and opened for business in 1791. The Bank of the United States established a Branch at Baltimore in 1792. Three years later the Bank of Baltimore was established to enlarge the credit facilities of the merchants.

During the crisis of 1839 there was a cessation of work on roads and canals, so that specific powers of issue were granted to a number of improvement companies, one of which was THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL COMPANY, with Offices at Frederick, Md., and Washington, D. C.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL COMPANY NOTES (Fine condition)

\$5.00 Figure of Ceres on center, 1840	50c.
\$10.00 View of Signing of the Declaration of Independence	50c.
\$20.00 Portrait of Washington and Lafayette, 1840..	75c.

"Crystal Clear Pockets" for Preserving Paper Money.

Dollar-size, Heavyweight	10c. each
Lightweight	5c. each
Size for Fractional Notes	4c. each

20 Confederate Notes—some cancelled	\$1.00
5 Private Scrip	1.00
3 Old Checks	1.00
5 State Bank Notes	1.00
20 Different Tokens of Civil War Period	1.00

D. C. WISMER

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

**A. N. A.
WELCOME to CLEVELAND
AUGUST 18 to 23**

**AUCTION SALE
Thursday, Aug. 23, 1.30 P. M.**

**AT CARTER HOTEL
HEADQUARTERS—A. N. A.**

This is one of the finest sales ever held in connection with an A. N. A. Convention. The usual bids by mail will be personally handled.

**PLENTY OF RARE ITEMS
1797 Half-Dollar
Superb Collection of Large Cents
Leshner Dollar
United States and Foreign Gold
Rare Paper Money**

If you have bid in one of my previous sales, a catalog will be mailed you. If not, a post card puts you on my mailing list.

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"The Vacation City of America"

92nd AUCTION SALE

OF

Rare Coins and Paper Money

WILL BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

(Catalog Now In Preparation)

If you have a collection or duplicates to sell on reasonable terms write us today.

CATALOGS FREE

I will attend the A. N. A. Convention at Cleveland, where I shall be glad to meet old friends and form new acquaintances.

M. H. BOLENDER

Orangeville, Illinois.

NOTICE

COIN AUCTION SALE

This is to notify all coin collectors who receive this issue of The Numismatist that I will have a fine sale early in September.

There is still about two weeks' time to send any consignments, large or small.

Will appreciate any shipment immediately so as to give me ample time for proper attribution and classification.

Catalog on Request.

Collections for Auction Sale Solicited.

Write for My Reasonable Terms.

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AUCTION SALE

COINS AND PAPER MONEY

To Be Held September 4th, 1934.

Sold without reserve. All bids by mail. Coins and Bills genuine, as represented. Bid by the piece unless stated to bid for lot or set. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Coins sent C. O. D. to highest bidder after sale. No % will be charged you on your bids. Registered, postage extra.

THREE RARITIES.

No. 1—August, 1929, first issue GRAF ZEPPELIN Gold and Bronze Medals commemorating first flight around world. Size 1 3/8 in. Cir. gold weight about that of our \$20.00. Both in Mint condition. (See The Numismatist, Nov., 1929, issue, page 746, for details.) BID FOR THE SET OF TWO, Gold and Bronze, RARE, should bring \$50. Real beauties.

No. 2—An 1887 Forty Shillings or 2 Pound Commemorative Gold Piece, celebrating 50th Anniversary Accession Queen Victoria, England, June 21. A real gem. But few minted. Proof condition, in plush box with DATA in gold letters. RARE AND INTERESTING.

No. 3—RARE BRACELET, made from eight silver coins, Russia 5, 10, 15 Kopeks of 1911-12-14-15, mint state, with a small Russian Officer's War Cross, enameled center, well Linked. A beauty. Imported.

U. S. GOLD PIECES.

No. 4—1800 U. S. \$10, Extremely Fine. A gem.

No. 5—1910 U. S. \$10, Indian Head, "D." Very Fine, Without Periods.

No. 6—1838 U. S. \$5, Liberty Head, Dahlonega, Ga. Mint, greenish gold. Extra fine. Rare.

No. 7—1891 U. S. \$5, Liberty Head, "CC." Fine.

No. 8—1856 U. S. \$3, Fine.

No. 9—1860 U. S. \$3, Fine.

No. 10—1843 U. S. \$2 1/2, Liberty Head, "O." Very Good.

No. 11—1851 U. S. \$2 1/2, Liberty Head, "O." Very Good.

No. 12—1878 U. S. \$2 1/2, Liberty Head, About Unc.

No. 13—1911 U. S. \$2 1/2, Indian Head, Fine.

No. 14—1925 U. S. \$2 1/2, Indian Head, About Unc.

No. 15—1903 Commemorative \$1, Jefferson. Unc.

No. 16—1903 Commemorative, McKinley, Birthplace. Unc.

No. 16-A—1903 Commemorative, McKinley, St. Louis. Unc.

No. 17—1857 U. S. \$1, Liberty Head, Large Size. Fine.

No. 18—\$1 Gold, North Carolina, Bechtler, 28 G. Fine.

GENUINE CALIFORNIA GOLD (Not Tokens.)

No. 19—1853 Gold \$1, Oct. Extremely Fine.

No. 20—1854 Gold 50c., Oct., Extremely Fine.

No. 21—1876 Gold 50c., Rd. Extremely Fine.

No. 22—1854 Gold 25c., Oct., Extremely Fine.

No. 23—1855 Gold 25c., Rd. Extremely Fine.

FOREIGN GOLD.

No. 24—1864 Queen Victoria, England, Half Sov. Very Good.

No. 25—1872 Queen Victoria, England, Half Sov. Ring removed. V. G.

No. 26—1877 Queen Victoria, England, Half Sov. Fine.

No. 27—1893 Queen Victoria, England, Half Sov. About Unc.

No. 28—1895 Queen Victoria, England, One Sov. About Unc.

No. 29—1906 King Edward VII, England. Half Sov. Fine.

No. 30—1906 King Edward VII, England. Half Sov. Fine.

No. 31—1911 King George V, England, Half Sov. Unc.

No. 32—1804 Charles IV, Spain, Reals, slightly rubbed. Greenish Gold. RARE.

No. 33—1863 Isabella II, Spain, 4 Pesetas, for Philippine Isl. Ex. Fine.

No. 34—1863 Isabella II, Spain, 1 Peseta, for Philippine Isl. Ex. Fine.

No. 35—1826 \$1 or Peso, Columbia, S. A. V. F. Rare.

No. 36—1903 Francis Joseph, Austria, 10 Korona. Fine.

No. 37—1895 Paul Kruger, So. Africa, Transvaal. Half Pound. V. G. RARE.

No. 38—1854 Vatican \$1 or Scudo, Pope Pius IX. About Unc.

No. 39—1899 Czar Nicholas II, Russia, 5 Roubles, "Burdured by the Reds." Ex. Fine.

No. 40—Newfoundland \$2, Queen Victoria Reign, has ring on, otherwise V. G. Date 1882.

No. 41—1882 Serbia, Ten Hapa, "MILAN OBRENOVICH." V. Fine.

No. 42—1916 Cuba, \$2, Republic. About Unc.

No. 43—1908 Republic France, 20 Francs. About Unc. A gem.

No. 44—1900 Republic Peru, 1 Libra. V. Fine.

No. 45—1852 Mexico, 1 Peso, cap, Bible and hand. Scarce Issue. Very Fine.

No. 46—1920 Mexico, 2 Pesos. V. Fine. Getting scarce.

No. 47—1919 Mexico \$2 1/2 or Pesos. V. F.

No. 48—1907 Mexico \$5. V. F.

No. 49—1918 Mexico \$20 or Veinte Pesos. Rare Issue. Aztec Calendar. Extremely Fine.

No. 50—Mexico \$5, bordered with gold filligree work for brooch, coin easily removed. A handsome piece. Cost \$15. V. F. 1 Pc.

No. 51—Japan 1 Yen, gold. Unc.

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from preceding page.)

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES, UNC.

- No.52—1893 Isabella Quarter.
 No.53—U. S. Grant, no Star.
 No.54—U. S. Grant, with Star. RARE.
 No.55—1926 Oregon Trail, S and P.
 2 Pcs.
 No.56—Vermont and Monroe. 2 Pcs.
 No.57—1926 Sesq.-Centennial.
 No.58—Calif. Diamond Jubilee and
 Huguenot-Walloon. 2 Pcs.
 No.59—1920-21, Pilgrim. 2 Pcs.
 No.60—1925, Lexington - Concord,
 "Minute Man."
 No.61—1925, Fort Vancouver. RARE.
 No.62—Stone Mountain, Lincoln, Pil-
 grim. 3 Pcs.
 No.63—1920, Maine Centennial.
 No.64—1921 Alabama, no Star. Scarce.
 No.65—Lincoln and Monroe Doctrine.
 2 Pcs.
 No.66—1892 and 1893, Columbians. 2
 Pcs.
 No.67—1893 Columbian, Vermont,
 Grant. 3 Pcs.
 No.68—1893 Columbian, Stone Moun-
 tain, Monroe. 3 Pcs.
 No.69—California Diamond Jubilee.
 No.70—1900 Washington - Lafayette
 Dollar.
 No.71—1925 Norse-American. Thick.
 No.72—1932 Washington Bi-Centenni-
 al Quarters, S and P. 3 Pcs.

U. S. SILVER HALF DOLLARS.

- No.73—1811 Liberty Head. Fine.
 No.74—1813. V. G.
 No.75—1824 and 1826. Unc. 2 Pcs.
 No.76—1825 and 1832. F. 2 Pcs.
 No.77—1826. Unc.
 No.78—1827. Unc.

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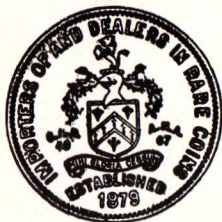
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